THE CULTIVATOR.

THIRD — To Improve the Soil and the Mind. — SERIES.

VOL. I. — ALBANY, MAY, 1853. — No. V.

Management and Economy.

It is a subject worthy of inquiry, why some farmers, with only moderate means and with the growth of no extraordinary crops, make handsome yearly profits, while others with equal or superior means, and often perhaps with larger products in certain cases, accomplish little or nothing as an aggregate gain. The answer to this problem will doubtless be afforded by the superior management in the arrangement of the complex machinery, in conducting the multifarious work of the farm. We believe that a bird's eye view of an entire year's operation, would often greatly assist the farmer in improving his farm arrangements, and perhaps a few very brief suggestions may, at the present season of the year, afford some valuable assistance in accomplishing this purpose.

The first great object in all farming, is, of course, to obtain from a given quantity of land, the largest product with the least outlay or consumption of capital. To secure this result, the following points should be attended to:

1. The land must be in such condition as to admit of working at all times, or nearly so, so that men and teams may not be standing idle, in waiting for the land to acquire a suitable degree of dryness. Hence, if naturally wet, it must be well under-drained.

2. Its condition should be such as to admit of the application of manure to good advantage, by thorough intermixture and otherwise—and not to render it useless by being enveloped with water or water-soaked earth.

3. A high degree of fertility should be maintained—as the same labor in that case will yield a larger result.

4. A thorough eradication of weeds and their seeds, will save much subsequent labor in contending against them, as well as save much of the fertility of the soil from waste in their useless growth.

5. A saving of the materials of manure should be carefully attended to, as one-half at least of the solid and liquid portions are usually wasted by a neglect to provide absorbents or reservoirs.

6. Selecting crops, and selecting a proper proportion of each, is of the highest consequence. The market value of one crop may be higher than that of another, but if it draws hard on the strength of the soil, or costs much labor, or if the labor required be at a time when there are other important drafts upon it, such a crop should not be often repeated.

7. Everything should be done as cheaply as possible, for which purpose crops should be arranged so as to distribute the labor equally through the year, that men and teams may not be idle at one period, and hardly driven at another, or in other words, that too much business may not at times accumulate for its thorough completion in season. It frequently happens that the difference between profit and loss depends on this alone.

8. Nothing is more important than the distribution of crops in a rotation, as they exhaust the soil differently, or what one takes from the land, another leaves; hence the greater variety of farm products, the more perfectly the balance will be maintained in the soil. For example, wheat, barley and oats, are regarded as silica plants, or those which consume more largely the soluble flinty portions; peas, beans, and clover, are lime plants; potatoes and turneps are potash plants; these different classes should be distributed so as to preserve the ingredients of the soil, if we may use the term, in equilibrium. To preserve, also, a clean state of land, sowed and hoed crops should be alternate with each other.

9. A system comprising a proper intermixture of tillage and grass crops and raising domestic animals, should be carefully made out and adopted. Grain crops often afford the highest immediate

profit, but domestic animals serve the indispensible purpose of supplying manure; hence, in estimating the profit of raising and fattening cattle, sheep and swine, the very important means they serve in providing pabulum for tillage crops, should be carefully taken into account, a thing too often thrown entirely out of the question.

We briefly mention these different points in successful farming, not as anything new, but for the purpose of recalling the attention of farmers, who, by careful observation and accurate records, can arrange the details of adjusting their own operations, better than by any particular rules we could lay down for their guidance.

Sowing Corn for Fodder.

The value of corn-stalks for fodder, is many times mentioned in late volumes of the Cultivator; but I do not recollect having seen anything very complete and full on broad-cast cultivation. It is no matter of doubt, that an acre of corn-stalks will furnish a much larger quantity and value of winter feed for cattle, than the same extent of meadow. Most farmers are *afraid* to try it, for the reason that it is supposed that the succulent stalks are difficult to cure, when mown before maturity. Very many farmers, and good farmers too, have little idea of the great value of *well* cured stalks.

For the benefit of the subscribers to the current vol. of the Cultivator, will you give us in time for the season's use, an article on the culture and best mode of preserving the crop. WM. H. SCOTT. *Adrian, Mich., Feb.* 10, 1853.

We have cultivated corn for fodder for many years, and find it, all things considered, the most profitable crop we can raise. It may be sown during the comparative season of leisure just after corn-planting, and secured at the next season of leisure just after haying and harvesting. After repeatedly cropping the same ground, we are satisfied that it rather enriches than impoverishes the land, no grain being formed, and a vast bed of roots remaining. Nothing is equal to it for reducing rough, turfy, weedy land, to a state of cleanliness and good tilth. We believe it the best fallow crop in the world, to precede wheat.

It should never be sown broadcast. The imperfections of this mode are the chief reasons that the crop has not become more generally introduced. It requires more seed, and leaves the ground in a fouler condition than when sown in plowed drills. We have tried both ways to our entire satisfaction as to the comparative value of each. The following is the best mode for sowing, cultivating, and securing the crop:—

Plow and harrow the ground as for any other crop; furrow it with a one-horse plow, three feet apart; let a man pass along one of these drills with a half-bushel basket on his left arm containing shelled corn, and strew the seed in the furrow at the rate of about 40 or 50 grains to a foot, which will be about 2½ or three bushels per acre. He will do this evenly, with a little practice, as fast as he can walk. If sowed thinner, the crop will be smaller. We have found by accurately weighing and measuring, that 20 grains to the foot yielded only two-thirds the crop afforded by 40 grains to the foot. Immediately after the sower, follows a man with a one-horse harrow or cultivator, or with a two-horse harrow, *lengthwise* with the furrow, and covers the seed. Two men will thus plant six or seven acres in a day.

When the corn is six inches to a foot high, run a one-horse cultivator between the rows. This is all the dressing the crop needs. No hoeing is necessary, for the dense growth soon smothers down all else; and in the autumn, when the crop is cut off, the earth is left as clean as a newly plowed field.

It is to be harvested about the first of autumn. If the crop is very heavy or much "lodged," it is cut by reaping. If straight and even, a common scythe will answer the purpose, a little practice enabling the operator to throw it smoothly with the heads in one direction. After partly drying, for a day or two, the best way is to tie it in bundles and put it up in large shocks, although raking by a horse into winrows for cocks, might answer well for large fields. It must dry for some weeks. It can *never* be safely put into *large stacks.* The most perfect way would be to place it in small stacks or long upright rows, under a large shed. Even if the stalks appear perfectly cured after several weeks exposure, they will certainly heat and spoil if stacked in the ordinary way. Hence, the stacks must be quite small, freely salted, and well ventilated by means of three or four poles placed upright in the center. We have found the stalks to retain a good condition when left in large well made shocks on the field, till wanted in winter. Curing is the only difficulty with this crop, and this ceases when understood.

Land that will yield thirty bushels of corn to the acre, will afford about *five tons* of dried fodder. Moist land is better than very dry, as it is more affected by drouth than ordinary corn crops. We have not found the cost, including interest on the land, to exceed $1.50 per ton for the dried fodder.

For soiling, or feeding green, corn fodder often proves of the highest value, when pastures are burnt by drouth. For this purpose, it may be sown at different periods till mid-summer.

Cost of Growing Indian Corn.

MR. TUCKER—It is hard to make some of our *eastern* friends believe that corn can be raised in the *west*, at a cost of five, or even ten, cents per bushel. The past season, I have cultivated two acres of corn and pumpkins, at a cost of $13, including cutting up and hauling out of the fields, (the fodder will pay the husking)—had 80 bushels of corn, worth forty cents per bushel at the crib, $32; seven loads of pumpkins sold in the field for $8.75; ten loads kept at home, at $1 per load, $10. Hundreds not merchantable were left on the field, but not lost.

The account stands thus—

80 bushels of corn, at 40 cts. per bushel,....	$32 00
7 loads pumpkins, at $1.25 per load, ...	8 75
10 " " at $1 per load.....	10 00
Amount,.....	$50 75
Cost of culture and hauling out,.....	13 00
Balance in favor of the field,.....	$37 75

A gentleman offered to pay all the cost of culture, &c., for the pumpkins, and take them on the ground. Now, if I had done so, what would the corn have cost me per bushel? Cypher it up, and communicate the result through the Cultivator. THURSTON WOOD. *North Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., Feb.* 7, 1853.

Clod Crushers.

Last summer, when witnessing the trial of agricultural implements at Geneva, and the ineffectual attempts of the harrows and cultivators to reduce a very cloddy field to a suitable condition for the wheat-drills, we could not help thinking of the magical effect which would have been wrought by a good *clod-clusher*. We have already furnished our readers with a figure and description of Croskill's implement for this purpose, but as the cost is some $70 or upwards, it is beyond the reach of small farmers.. Since publishing that account, we have examined a very simple, cheap, and effective clod-crusher, which has been used to great advantage on a heavy and cloddy soil by DAVID THOMAS, near Aurora, Cayuga co., N. Y. A similar implement has been formerly described in some of the agricultural journals, but a description of this, and of its construction, use, and effects, will certainly be acceptable to our readers.

It is nothing more than a modification of the drag-log or drag-roller, and consists merely of a log dragged or drawn side-foremost over the ground, reducing or grinding to powder, in its progress, every clod over which it passes. The greater the diameter of the log, the more easily, as a matter of course, it will be drawn over the ground, and the less will be the liability of its clogging by gathering the clods before it.

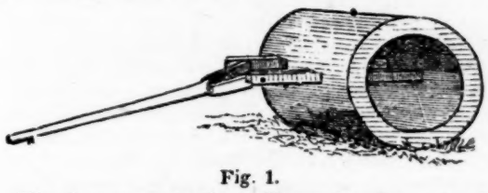


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1 represents the ordinary two-horse implement. It is made of a hollow log about six or seven feet long—hollow, because it will be much lighter for the same diameter. Two pieces of scantling are inserted and fixed near the middle, which serve as the hounds for the reception of a common two-horse wagon tongue, which may be used for the occasion. This constitutes the whole of the machine, and may be made in two hours by a man accustomed to the use of tools, the hollow log having been already provided. When one side of the log has become worn by long use, half a minute's work in changing the tongue will invert it. It often happens that the weight is not sufficient, when the man who drives the team mounts and rides upon the log.

As a single instance of the value of this clod-crusher,—it was used upon a piece of tenacious soil after a good coat of manure had been spread, and which had been so repeatedly cropped as to produce almost nothing. It ground both clods and manure so intimately together, that after a repetition of the operation, with an intervening harrowing, no trace of the manure was visible—the whole had become one homogeneous mass. D. THOMAS gave it as his opinion, and as the result of careful observation, that one load of manure thus treated, is worth at least five loads applied on such land in the ordinary way. The crop was very luxuriant, and so complete was the pulverization, that the man who hoed it said it was the mellowest ground he ever worked.

Fig. 2 represents a similar implement, about

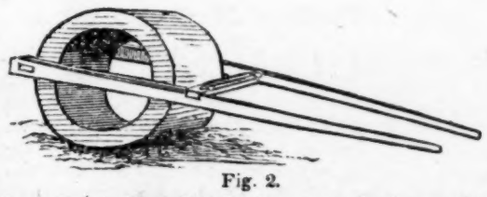


Fig. 2.

three feet in length, which was made for working between the rows of a crop of corn. The spring had been unusually wet, plowing had been delayed, and when performed, had left the field not unlike a mass of mortar. On this the corn was was planted, but during the early part of the season made very little growth. The clod-crusher was then run between the rows, after plowing and cultivating, making the whole, as the hired man said, as mellow as ashes. As soon as the roots extended into this bed of powder, the growth became very luxriant, and the field yielded a crop of over forty bushels per acre, where, without the crushing operation, not over ten would have been obtained. Both of these crushers were roughly made, and did not cost over fifty cents each, after the log was procured.

Where a hollow log cannot be had, and a solid one of sufficient size would be too heavy, it may be split through the middle, and one-half or less taken and used with the rounded side downward.

Making and Saving Manure.

I saw an article in the February Cultivator, under the head of Making and Saving Manure, the sentiments of which I cannot fully endorse. That the making and saving of manure, is all important to the farmer, all will admit; but as to the best mode, is another question. In the first place, I do not agree with "Composter," in manufacturing horse manure in the manner spoken of by him, by the aid of the animal manure, because the process of scattering the corn in the yard to induce the animals to turn the manure, is a piece of work they do not understand, and consequently would not be likely to be well done. 2d. Because by thus turning up the manure, the ammonia will naturally escape to a greater or less extent, which ought if possible, in every barn or hog yard, to be retained, and which can be done by the frequent application of plaster over the yard, and which also facilitates the process of decomposition, and also benefits the crop to which the manure is applied.

The best plan, in my opinion, is to scatter the stable manure, which is more likely to heat and evaporate than almost any other kind, over the barn-yard; treating it as above stated, and hauling the manure out in the spring upon the corn ground, instead of leaving it in the barn-yard exposed to the sun and rains, causing loss by evaporation, &c., making an open fallow for wheat, dressing with what manure can be gathered during the summer from various parts of the farm. These ideas were suggested, upon reading the article headed as above; if you consider them of any value, you can dispose of them as you think best. D. B. K. *Ringoes, N. J., Feb.* 7, 1853.

☞ The horse "warranted to stand without tying," which a man bought at an auction the other day, is offered for sale by the purchaser, with the guarantee that "he will not move without whipping."

The Fowl Mania.

In remarking on the "Fowl dealings of foreign ers," Punch, after alluding to the immense number of eggs,—some hundred million or upwards,—imported into England from France, to the great detriment of the British farmers' profits, asks the indignant question, "how much longer will they endure this foreign yolk?" The hen fanciers seem to have become equally indignant, for the madness they have evinced in the direction of high prices, rather exceeds a similar development in this country. Their labors are certainly needed, for the phrase, "a new laid egg," is supposed to draw about as hard on the faith of the Londoners, as that of "pure Orange county milk" does on the credence of our New-York neighbors.

The intelligence has been lately announced that single individuals of the celebrated breed introduced by Queen Victoria,—the Cochin China,—have been sold for more than two hundred dollars; and that Potts, the famous English breeder, actually obtained at a late sale of 120 birds, the snug sum of $3,600. "Extravagance! Insanity!" exclaim the cool-headed and phlegmatic listeners, "to pay the price of a fine horse, or of half a dozen excellent cows, for a single cock or hen!—or the value of a moderate, well improved farm, for the contents of a small poultry yard!" Equally absurd appears the anxiety with which certain marks are sought, for the purity of the breed, which perhaps attaches a value of some twenty-five or fifty dollars to a feathered leg or a lighter hue. Yet "absurd" and "insane" as this may at first glance appear, it is certainly immeasurably less so than the anxiety with which a particular sort of lap-dog has been sought, whose great merit consisted in being able to go into a quart cup, and on which dignified ladies bestowed ten times the care and nursing that they gave to their own children. This poultry madness becomes cool-headed wisdom, when compared with the time-honored custom, prevailing among aristocratic men, of placing a very high value on certain half-ounces of blood in their veins, derived from some particular ancestor, which the most acute analytic chemist could not distinguish by the slightest shades of difference from any other blood of human veins. Even in republican America, many laugh at the poultry mania and the waste of money on "feathered humbugs," who at at the same moment are riding in coaches on which extra hundreds have been lavished simply to make them glitter more brilliantly in the eyes of the gaping multitude, or who have already spent twice the amonnt for the flash of fine furniture or the glitter of jewels, in order to please such empty-headed mortals, as can see no beauty whatever in the infinitely more glorious sight of a morning sun flashing on a rich lanscape, glittering with the jewels just descended like a shower of diamonds from the ether above.

If men, like sheep, will follow their leaders, let it be by all means in some profitable direction, and not like the unfortunate flock who leaped after their bell-weather over the fence into the well on the other side. The cattle mania of '42, and the the Shanghai mania of '52, have both wrought great improvements in their respective departments. Nothing more rapidly disseminates improved animals through a community, than a rage to possess the finest specimens. Instead, therefore, of becoming a subject for ridicule and denunciation, the present hen fever should be regarded as the most powerful means to introduce a high standard of value and excellence in a class of animals, constituting at the present moment many millions of the wealth of the country, and affording a most wholesome and delicate luxury in country life, for both sickness and health. Infinitely would we prefer to see our wealthier improvers of farm animals lay down ten gold eagles for a beautiful bird,—capable of multiplying its superior excellence to an indefinite extent,—than to see our city neighbors waste five times that sum on a single entertainment, leaving no traces behind but headaches and dyspepsias; or to see their wives and daughters lavish a thousand dollars on a single shawl, solely to tickle the admiration of fools.

But our principal object at the present moment is to say a word to all the breeders of fowls, on the importance of extending their investigations into a field not yet sufficiently explored. They have already given by means of their beautiful exhibitions a tolerable acquaintance with the external characteristics of a score or so of breeds, including the Malays, Cochin Chinese, Shanghais, Javanese, Black Spanish, Dorkings, Hamburgs, Polands, Barn-door, Game, Bantams, and various other modifications of the *Phasianus gallus*, the music of their "clarions" ranging through the entire diapason, from the hoarse dinner-horn drawl of the grave East Indian dignitaries, to the vigorous scream of the pugnacious Bantams. What we want now is a full set of simple, straightforward experiments to show what profits all these various sorts will afford to the ordinary farmer, over and above the two great items of cost, attendance and food. The question of the degree of profits in systematic hen-keeping is not yet settled. For, ordinarily, poultry is raised without any system at all, farmers merely allowing their fowls to do their own breeding and laying, and to pick their own living wherever they can find it among the refuse materials of the barn-yard. With the exception of an occasional scratching in a garden bed, or the inconvenience from roosting on tools and carriage seats, this mode of management may be said to cost nothing, and farmers get their usual supply of eggs and chickens without giving either food or attendance. Now, the question is, which of all the numerous breeds are best adapted to this self-management? Cannot some sort be found, or originated by crossing, that, like the Shanghais, shall be too lazy to scratch gardens, and too clumsy to ascend a carriage, and yet have industry enough to pick a living, and lay fast? Again, we want a breed that shall be just the thing for confined poultry-yards and houses; that shall eat but little, lay profusely, and keep fat. The consumption of food for this kind of keeping is usually a large item of expense, and the fowls cannot thrive unless constant attention is given to cleanliness—these outlays, superadded to the erection of good buildings, must all be paid for by the hens' dividends, and it is very important to find out the animal that shall attend to this fiscal requisite, regularly, reliably, and promptly. Some of the East India fowls have laid one hundred eggs in one hundred days and a week; this is coming up to the work in a faithful manner, and all we want to know besides, is, the cost on the long run, which these hundreds can be afforded at. The papers furnish frequent statements of experiments, showing the high profits of hen-keeping, but in

nearly all cases that we have observed, the attendance, cost of the erections, or some other formidable drawback, has not been reckoned, or has been supplied only by guesswork or vague conjecture. Who will give us a series of experiments, accompanied with incontrovertable figures? What state agricultural society will offer a liberal premium for such a series?

Analysis of Shell Marl.

The deposit of which the following examination was made, was shown to me a week or two ago, when on a professional visit in that quarter, by the gentleman on whose farm it exists, (Captain James,) near St. Andrews, Charlotte Co., and as he seemed anxious to know the manurial value which chemical analysis would give it, and as similar deposits may exist elsewhere, and other parties may want the same information, if you think so, the results are at your service as a small contribution to a too slowly advancing cause.

The locality where the bed occurs, is, I would say, judging by the eye, about one hundred feet above tide water level, in the bottom of a hollow between two rising slopes. The breadth of the bed, so far as yet ascertained, may be from forty to sixty paces, its length two to three hundred, its depth not known. This I had from the information of the owner, the ground at that time being too much frozen to admit of examining. The sample taken for analysis I dug myself, from the bottom of an open drain in the lowest part of the ground, where it is overlaid by about two feet of whitish blue, sandy spouty, clay. Captain James informed me, that it is similarly overlaid as far as he has examined, and that he has dug three feet down through the bed without reaching its bottom.

This deposite is improperly called a marl. It is simply a bed of mussel shells partially decomposed, mixed with sand and clay. The *byssus* or beards of some of the mussels are quite fresh and strong and the animal matter of the mollusca is still adherent in many of the shells converted into a sort of adipocere. On heating a small quantity in a glass tube, over a spirit lamp, it gave off a strong smell like burning horn; and on mixing with dry caustic potass and heating, it evolved very distinct fumes of ammonia, the precise amount of which I had no means at hand of determining. A sufficient quantity was powdered and thoroughly mixed to secure uniformity of composition, and a portion of this on examination gave:

	Per cent.
Adherent water in the state in which it could be dug,	22.50
Organic matter, being remains of animal portions of mollusc; having fibres about the shells, and some ammonia on its salts,	3.87
Carbonate of lime in the form of shells,	17.50
Earthy phosphates and oxide of iron,	3.42
Sand and clay,	52.70
	99.99

The quantity of phosphate of lime was quite unexpected, and must have been derived from the residue of the animal part of the mollusc. The oxide of iron would be from the sand and clay, and judging from its whitish blue color turning to red on burning, was in the state of protoxide, a condition known to be adverse to vegetation, till converted by exposure to the air into peroxide. There appeared along with the lime, a small quantity of common salt, but as it was trifling, and the analysis was only intended to ascertain in a general way, the manurial value of the substance, it was not isolated.

The results of the analysis are suggestive of information, on two points. 1st, the manurial value of the deposite. 2d, the best way of using it.

1st. *Its value.* Should the whole bed be of equal composition with the sample procured, each ton as dug, would contain 86 lbs. of organic matter, rich in ammonia; 380 lbs. of carbonate of lime, equal in its power of furnishing lime to the soil to nearly two cwt. of burnt lime, and from 40 to 50 lbs. of bone earth. Its value as a means of furnishing lime in a condition available as food for plants is remote, depending upon the decomposition of the shells; its immediate fertilizing efficacy is from the other matters it contains. Taking bone-dust or guano, as measures of comparison, each ton should be equal in immediate effect to two bushels of the former, or one-half hundred weight of the latter provided the whole benefit of its fertilizing ingredients can be secured.

2d. *The mode of using it.* As the condition in which the animal matter exists is resistant of decomposition, and would require an amount of atmospheric exposure, likely to dissipate the whole of the ammonia present the most likely way to use it beneficially, would be to *dig* and *dry* it in summer, and then to remove it under cover; and having the stable and cow dung under cover also, to mix the two in about equal quantities, adding the marl from time to time, as the other manure accumulated. The heat of the fermenting manure would promote the decomposition of both the animal and earthy parts of the shells, while its being under cover, and not exposed to the air or rain, no material portion of either would be wasted. Prepared in this way, it would be a highly fertilizing and ready acting compost for any kind of crop, suitable either for drilling in for turneps, plowing in, in spring for grain crops, or spreading on the surface of grass lands as top dressing. W. A. Cuming, Veterinary Surgeon. *St. John. New-Brunswick.*

Guano and its Application.

Composition of Guano.—Prof. Way furnishes accurate analyses of eight specimens of Peruvian Guano, from which we have obtained the following mean quantities of each ingredient; and which generally do not vary greatly in each specimen:

Water,	14.39
Salts of ammonia and organic matter,	47.08
Sand and Silica,	1.53
Phosphoric acid,	14.61
Sulphuric acid,	3.81
Lime,	11.32
Magnesia,	.49
Oxide of iron,	.28
Potash,	3.13
Soda, (very variable,)	1.02
Chloride of sodium, (variable,)	2.08

Only one specimen had any chloride of potassium, amounting in this instance to 2.02. The large quantity of ammonia and of phosphoric acid and lime, will be observed as most conspicuous, and which chiefly give this powerful manure its value; while the fair proportion of potash constitutes this ingredient one of considerable importance.

The *New-York Agricultor* furnishes the results of a very successful experiment with guano, as compared with marl and manure, performed

Farm Accounts.

No person can become a thoroughly skilful and successful farmer who does not keep accurate accounts of all his farming operations, that he may know precisely the amount of profit or loss on each of his experiments, and consequently which to adopt in his future movements. It is true, he may by shrewd guessing and a keen memory, form some estimate of the most profitable crops; but to comprehend accurately at a glance, the precise amount of expenditure through all the multifarious operations of a whole season, for even a single crop, would be almost as difficult as to undertake to decide, by means of the memory solely, the profits of a bank or railroad, and to divide the proceeds by guessing, among the stockholders.

A most favorable period occurs at the present moment, at the opening of the spring work, for those who have hitherto neglected this guiding index to success, for its thorough adoption. We have been lately favored with a glance at the register of farming operations kept by JOSEPH WATSON, of Clyde, N. Y., who, with a farm of only fifty acres, is well known to be one of the best cultivators in the state. We furnish a brief abstract, both as a good and simple form for such accounts, and for showing the large profits which may be derived from a small farm, when managed with skill and accuracy. It will be observed that this farm possesses none of the *peculiar* advantages of nearness to city markets, which some have, and of which high profits have been reported, on account of the sales of milk, vegetables, early fruit, &c., often serving to make up wholly their superiority over ordinary specimens of management.

At the beginning of his book is a map of the farm, with its subdivisions numbered, and the area of each designated. With each of these fields an account is opened, containing a double column for charges and credits, of which the following is a specimen:—

Lot or field No. 10,—4 *acres reclaimed marsh.*	Dr.	Cr.
1852.		
May 27—To 4 days plowing into ridges for corn, being new, low, and wet,	4 00	
To 4½ days planting corn, potatoes, beans, and carrots, 75c	3 37	
To corn seed, 60c; 4 bu. potatoes, $3,	3 60	
June 22—To 5 days hoeing, 62½c.; 2 days with shovel plow, $1,	5 13	
July 8—To 1 day shovel plow, 4 days hoeing,	3 50	
Oct. 14—To husking 230 bu. ears corn, various parts of days, 3c. per bushel,	6 66	
By 230 bu. ears of corn, 25c,		57 50
Oct. 19—To digging potatoes 2 days,	1 50	
By 68 bu. potatoes, 25c,		17 00
" 6 bu. carrots, 25c,		1 50
" 2½ bu beans, $2		5 00
To pulling and drawing carrots and beans, and threshing beans,	50	
To drawing 6 loads stalks, worth $2 per load,	1 50	12
Oct. 30—To drawing 6 loads pumpkins, worth $1 each,	1 00	6
	31 00	99 00
Net profit for 4 acres, or $17 per acre,	68 00	
	99 00	99 00
Carried to balance account,		68 00

More minuteness in designating the quantity of land devoted to the separate crops, and separating the amount of labor devoted to each, would make the record more valuable by showing the relative profits. The balance from each field is carried to the general *balance account*, which exhibits in a summary form, the profits of the whole farm. The following is the summary for 1852—and includes the report of the *unsuccessful* as well as the *successfull* operations; or in other words, is a faithful transcript of the whole yearly management:—

	No. acres.	Dr. Am't. Exp.	Cr. Pro.	Dr.	Bal.	Cr.
Lot No. 1—Oats, &c.,	1½	9	19 66		10	66
" 2—Hoed crops and fruit,	1½	17 75	66 75		49	00
" 3—Meadow & orchard,	3½	12 75	79 25		66	50
" 4—Sheep pasture,	1		5 00		5	00
" 5—Wheat,	8	87 67	259 75		172	08
" 6—Corn and roots,	3½	55 42	174 26		118	84
" 7—Meadow,	7	16 75	110 00		93	25
" 8, 9, 11—Pasture & wood,	15½					
Profit on stock,					145	00
" 10—Corn, &c.,	4	31 00	99 60		68	00
Poultry,		37 44	68 45		31	01
Sheep,		39 25	46 07		6	82
Swine,		55 60	84 60		29	
Farm implements, (paid for new ones)				81 38		
Farm improvements, (tile draining, &c.,)				110 50		
Family expenses,				140 99		
Incidental expenses and taxes,				62 81		
Balance carried down,				399 48		
				795 16	795	16
Nett proceeds of 45 acres, above all expenditures,					399	48

It will be seen by the above account that the actual nett profits of each field, as they are usually reported, (that is, without reckoning the family expenses, farm improvements, taxes, &c.,) is nearly eight hundred dollars—a very large amount for a fifty acre farm—the correctness of which we do not doubt, as we have had an opportunity of examining personally the whole of the premises.

Farmers who have not kept well arranged farm records, may procure a small quarto blank book for fifty cents or less, ruled as above; every right-hand page may be devoted to each field, or branch of farming; and the left hand facing page, to remarks. These remarks, made in season, while the subject is fresh in the farmer's mind, will form an excellent memorandum book of operations for the next year, so that errors may be avoided and successful courses repeated, and in the course of a few years such a degree of experience attained in balancing profits and losses, as shall enable any careful and industrious landowner to reach the highest successful results.

Sheep Killed by Dogs.

We have been furnished, by W. D. BARNES, of Newburgh, a copy of a proposed law, to prevent the heavy losses which sheep-owners now occasionally suffer from the assaults of dogs. He says that a prominent cause of the diminished number of sheep in the Eastern States, is the danger of their destruction by dogs—and that in the neighborhood of villages, keeping sheep without a shepherd in constant attendance, is accompanied with great risk. The evil is the more serious, from the fact that small flocks of sheep, in connection with other branches of agriculture, prove to be a most profitable investment, but for this drawback.

The proposed law, intended at present for Orange county only, but believed by our correspondent, to promise great usefulness in other parts of

the State, contains the following provisions, which we present in a condensed form: Each Town clerk has a blank book, in which every dog-owner shall annually register a correct description of his dog, paying at the same time one dollar for each dog, and five dolars for each bitch—for which he receives a certificate from the clerk. The clerk pays the money to the supervisor, retaining ten per cent as fees. All dogs not registered thus, are noted by the assessor, and the board of assessors designate a justice, who is to fine every owner five dollars for each unregistered dog, besides cost of prosecution, and every man meeting such dogs off their owners' premises, may slay them. When any sheep are killed, the owner may testify to the identity of the offending dog, but not to the amount of damages, and the dog-owner is liable for the amount. But if the dog is not identified, the loss is to be paid for out of the dog-fund, and if this is insufficient, the demand becomes a town charge. This is the substance of the law.

The amount of property in sheep destroyed annually by dogs throughout the Union, is enormous. It is strange that so many State legislatures refuse the most stringent enactment against this murderous assault on the agricultural enterprise and prosperity of the country. In some of the western States, where these losses appear to have been most severe, agricultural editors have stated, that the best way to prevent the robberies of *wolves*, is to bait them with *strychnine*—and if the dogs choose to eat this bait, that is *their* look out.

Culture of Hops—No. 3.

Baleing Hops.—After our hops are cured, we have but one thing left to do with them, and that is, to put them in bales of good shape, to contain as near as may be about 200 pounds each.

The process of baleing hops is quite simple. The hops are let down into a strong curb or box of the required size, (generally about 4½ feet in length, by 4 feet in height, and 17 inches in width,) a piece of baleing cloth first being laid on the bottom of the curb, of the right length for the bale; two men enter the curb and tread the hops as they are let down, until it is full. Another piece of cloth is then laid on the top of the hops, a follower put on and pressed down with a screw, (fixed for the purpose in a press similar to a cider press,) till the two edges of the cloth will meet. The curb (being constructed for the purpose,) is then taken apart, the screw holding the hops to their place; the edges of the cloth are lapped together, and secured completely round the bale. After it is sewed, the screw is taken up, the bale taken out, the ends cased, and it is finished.

Expense of Growing Hops.—As the cost of growing hops varies with almost every individual who raises them, owing to different mangement, and good or bad cutivation, it may be difficult to answer with a degree of satisfaction, what it costs to cultivate an acre of hops annually, or to produce one thousand pounds of the article. But it may be assumed as a fact, that to grow them successfully is expensive business, and it is a commodity requiring, perhaps, more outlay than any other produced by the farmer. The expense of starting a good hop-yard, (by which is meant procuring poles, building kiln, preparing ground, and other necessary fixtures,) will of course vary in different localities, as poles, building materials, &c., can be obtained. Here, poles are becoming scarce, and good ones dear; cedar now selling at nine to ten dollars per hundred. I think it may be safely stated that the cost per acre would not be far from $150 to $200 dollars. The annual cultivation, also, is both laborious and expensive; and to him who wishes to profit by their cultivation, I would say, you cannot well bestow too much labor or pains upon them. Anything else will pay as well for starved culture as hops. They will not pay for it.

Hop-yards have been rented for cultivation within the knowledge of the writer, at an annual cost of $6½ to $7 per hundred pounds of hops, delivered in bales ready for market. The lessor furnishing manure for the yard, and fuel for drying, &c. The lessee doing all labor. But this, I think, could not now be done, as the price of labor is much higher now than it was then.

From accounts carefully kept, of labor and money expended in cultivating my own yard, (to say nothing of the use of land, interest on cost of poles, annual loss by wear, &c., of the same, and board of hands,) I cannot put the account with a fair yield, at a less sum than eight cents per pound.

Average Yield.—As before observed, the yield of hops is generally in proportion to labor bestowed in cultivation and manure applied, soil, and other things being about equal, and it takes the wide range of 400 to 2,000 pounds per acre. There are a few acres of hops that produce even more than one ton per acre, with extra cultivation; but far more that do not yield 1,000 lbs. And the general average, I have no doubt, would fall below this last amount. A good average yield would be about a pound to the pole.

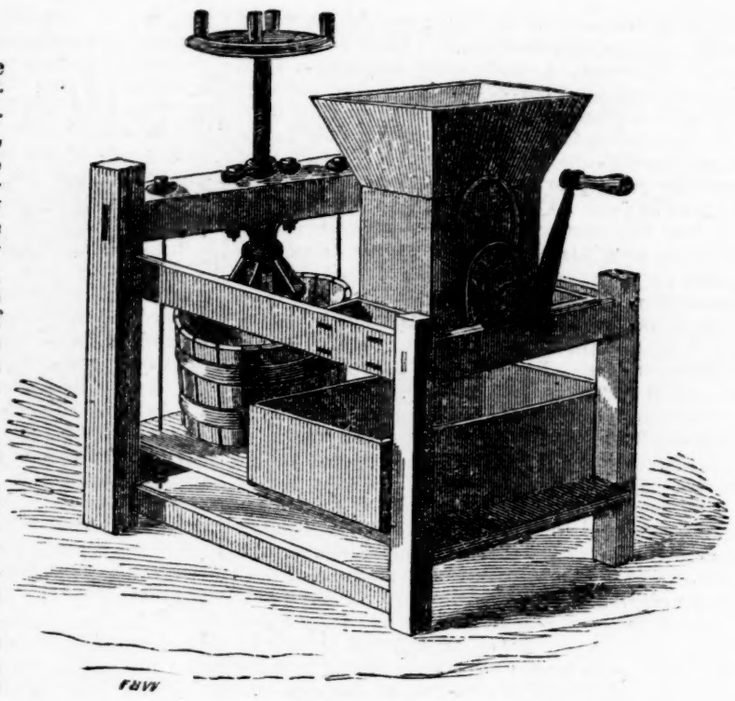
General Remarks.—The hop crop is of all others the most uncertain and fluctuating, both as to production and price, with which the farmer has to deal. Nothing certain, either with regard to the crop, or the price it will bring, can be calculated upon. It is a crop liable to injury or destruction from several causes, and do they operate either separately or combinedly, will prove about equally fatal. The grub gnawing at the root, the fly preying upon the vine, or rust, blight, mildew, or hail, here, each and all in their turn, have spoiled the most flourishing yards.

The price also occupies a wide range, and often fluctuates rapidly, so that it is always difficult to know just when to dispose of a crop. And if we resort to contracts for a term of years, we are only safe so long as hops are as high in market as the contract price. For so soon as they fall a little below, contractors will fail, or by some trickery or other, try to get released, or get some interested friend to swear our hops are only third or fourth in quality.

I have thus given the process of growing this important crop, from the time of setting the roots in the ground, till the hops are delivered in bales ready for market. A few minor points have been passed over, fearing I might occupy more of the valuable space of your paper than would be acceptable to yourself or your readers.

What has been written is simply a plain statement of facts derived from experience, and in answer to your request for the same, without in the slightest degree wishing to influence any, to or from engaging in this enterprise. An Otsego Hop Grower.

Portable Cider Mill.



The accompanying figure represents a compact and effective machine, the whole being contained in one frame, three and a half by four feet, and four feet high, and weighing only one hundred and fifty pounds. The machine can be worked by hand to grind forty bushels of apples in an hour, in a superior manner. The grinding apparatus consists of two cylinders, about six inches in diameter, and fourteen in length, one set with horizontal teeth, and running one-third slower than the other, upon which the teeth are set spirally. By this contrivance, the apples are prevented from crowding too fast into the cylinders, and are completely rasped instead of crushed.—When the box is full, it is emptied into a tub, and immediately pressed. The press is a square cut iron-screw, which completely expresses the juice in a very short time. The press can be used by hand or horse power. Price $40. For sale by Longett & Griffing, 25 Cliff-street, New-York.

Indian Corn.

MR. TUCKER—My experiments with Indian corn the past season, have not been as successful as formerly, owing to numerous causes. There was not sufficient rain to moisten the corn hills in three weeks after they were planted, to cause the seed to sprout, and the result was, a few spears where the seed happened to be in the crevices between sods, came up and grew finely; in one instance I measured a spear in a hill that had grown ten inches, while three others, planted at the same time, in the same hill, were just springing out of the ground.

This difficulty prevailed to a great extent in this section of country, causing an unequal ripening in the fall, and an unusual degree of anxiety among farmers as to the exact time for cutting.

It is expected that frost will make its appearance here soon after the tenth of September, and whoever allows his corn to stand later than this, cannot but feel some anxiety about it. The past season has been an exception to the rule, as frost did not kill pumpkin vines until the 12th of October. My corn was cut from the 20th to the 25th of September; some hills over ripe, and very many that had not done growing—still I dare not wait longer. To carry out an experiment that has been commenced with a view to continuing it ten years—25 hills were left to ripen as they grew, the same number were topped, and an equal number were cut up and put in stout. A large flock of turkeys visited the field daily, and paid no more regard to my remonstrances than the nightingale did to the eloquent appeal of the glow worm; the result, as might be expected, on attempting to husk and weigh the corn, was anything but satisfactory; some hills were stripped entirely, others partially, and that put in stout was badly torn to peices.

The conclusion to which I arrived, finally, was that the the 25 hills left standing produced about five pounds more than either of the others, entirely reversing my experiment of last year.

Frequent visits to the corn after the rest was cut, convinced me that a great mistake had been made by cutting too soon, as this actually grew and filled out up to the time of frost, on the 12th of October. By this statement it is hoped no one may be deceived into a belief that it is best to leave corn as late in ordinary seasons, for it should be borne in mind that this did not get started to growing until late in the season. It was planted on the 19th and 20th of May, and not one grain in a thousand came up until the 15th of June.

The experiment in relation to the relative value of seed from different parts of the ear had all the difficulties of the above to encounter, and of course cannot be considered as amounting to a great deal; it is thought best to give it, (as near as may be,) to show that the experiments are being continued. Twenty hills of each were planted, and some destroyed while young:

Large end of ear	19 hills	grew;	corn weighed	18 lbs.	8 oz.
Middle	do 20	do	do	20 lbs.	
Small	do 18½	do	do	19 lbs.	

It will be seen that the seed ends produce a fraction more than either of the others, according to the number of hills that matured, and that the middle produced a trifle more than the large end. I regret the inaccuracy of these experiments, but derive a little consolation from the fact that the causes were beyond my control.

An agricultural club was organised in this town in the early part of the past winter, which has en-

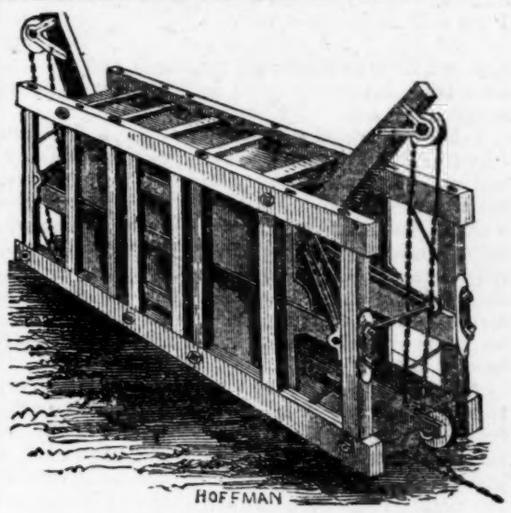
abled the neighboring farmers to spend a few evenings in an agreeable and instructive manner. Following the suggestions of a former number of the Cultivator, they passed resolutions at the close of each discussion, and it sometimes happened that the best part of the discussion was on the question of adopting such resolutions. One of the best features of this club is, that at its close, which will probably be when the working season commences, there is to be a regular set of rules laid down, under which each member is to make experiments upon the various grains, grasses, and roots, and report the result to an adjourned meeting of the club after the working season shall have closed, thus enabling us to compare the results of the same kind of manure upon the same kinds of crops, on different soils. GEO. W. COFFIN. *Amenia, Dutchess Co., March 7*, 1853.

Practical Farming.

MR. TUCKER—Having read so much of late on agricultural chemistry, scientific farming, artificial manures, &c., and believing that practical agriculture will be of more benefit to farmers in general, than thousands of theoretical speeches or volumes on scientific farming, I venture to give, or at least try to give, you a chapter or two on thorough experience, and will confine myself to farming, as I believe it ought to be carried out, on lands that have been forty years and upwards under a severe system of cropping; and will endeavor to point out the most economical mode of renovating these worn lands; and also the way to keep them profitable after they are improved.

In the first place all wet lands ought to be drained, and that now can be done at a reasonable rate in the counties adjoining this, say for 30 cents per rod, or perhaps a little less, where tile can be obtained conveniently. Without draining, manure has no effect, and by a long course of tillage, the subsoil has become so compact, that almost the whole country around here has become too wet for profitable cultivation, and must either be thoroughly under-drained, or otherwise Western New-York will be no longer the wheat-growing country that it has been. Yet by draining, and other good management, it is altogether probable that the lands here may be made as profitable as ever, or even more so, since we have so many more facilities for carrying stock and other products to market, and improved implements of husbandry, &c.

After thorough draining, all worn out lands, (but land much wet cannot be worn out, as it won't produce crops enough to wear it out,) should be seeded to grass and clover as soon as practicable, and sown with plaster, (gypsum) at the rate of one bushel per acre, which costs here 12½ cents. I cut for hay the season after the seed is sown; it ought not to be pastured in the fall, but have another bushel of plaster to the acre, and left over winter with a good covering of grass. In this way the land will be greatly enriched, and it will give good pasture in spring, some eight or ten days earlier than land otherwise treated; but care should be taken not to overstock the land. Let it have always a good covering of grass. Much better to keep six cattle to gain 1,800 lbs. in six months, than eighteen cattle to gain 1,800 lbs. in same time. The former will be prime beef, and bring the highest price; the latter, poor beef, and perhaps not bringing so much as the former by $1.50 to $2 per 100 lbs. The land will be greatly enriched by the light stock, and but little where all the grass is eat off close to the ground. Keep the land in grass, pasturing light, and the stock will pay well, and in two years the land will be ready to bring two crops of grain, and probably as good as ever it did. JOHN JOHNSTON. *Near Geneva, 14th March*, 1853.



Emery's Portable Hay Press.

The above cut represents the external view of H. L. EMERY'S Portable Hay and Cotton Press. As seen in the cut, it is closed up, and about midway in process of pressing a bundle of hay. When fully pressed, the ends of the levers which are seen at each end extending above the box, are brought down by the chains and shelves until the levers themselves are in a horizontal position.

The press is provided with two followers, both working from the ends towards the center, and each other. The chains or ropes from the levers are connected by passing one of them under the press, and joining in a larger chain or rope; this larger one connected with a capstan, or blocks and ropes, as is preferred, or most convenient.

When the press is driven home, the hay becomes pressed into a bundle, standing on end; the side doors are thrown open, while the bands are pressed round the bundle and secured; when the followers and top doors are loosened, and the bundle thrown out. For operation, the levers are raised and followers drawn back, and the top opened by means of two doors, which are buttoned down in the center by a crossbar, as seen in the cut. The opening on the top for receiving the hay, being two feet wide and eight feet long. The press stands on the ground or floor when in use, which makes it both convenient and capacious for filling and treading in the hay.

The whole press is fourteen feet long, two feet ten inches wide, and four feet ten inches high, outside measurement; weighs about twelve to sixteen hundred pounds, and is capable of compressing two hundred and fifty pounds of timothy hay into sixteen cubic feet, at the rate of five bundles per hour, with two men and one horse; and heavier bales in proportion, as to size and time. *Price complete with chains and capstan, is* $135, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Profitable Farming.

In a recent number of your paper, I saw a statement of John Laurie, an English farmer. You call him an amateur farmer; we would only call him one of our good farmers, as some I have known have done still better. It all, as you remark, arises from high cultivation and intelligence, with liberal outlay, without a due portion of which a farmer can never make a good profit. Some are, I am well aware, of opinion, and say, "oh! it never will pay;" but let them just try and they will find out their mistake. To half till and not manure land, is only throwing away time and impoverishing the soil.

I have traveled a good deal through different counties this winter, in a fine region of country, and was sorry to see every farmer I called on, remain and live satisfied with the old system. Not a single barn-yard could show a pile of manure, or any neatness or regularity. The two latter may seem to many not necessary; but without their being observed, there is often a waste of time and labor. It costs far more to be slovenly, than to be neat and regular in putting away implements, &c.

As to manure, this is by very many, I am sorry to say, sadly neglected, and believe me it is the farmer's friend. Unless we give it to the soil, we cant expect a due return from it. I have made a pile of manure since last spring, from the following stock: 10 head of horned cattle, 4 horses, 20 sheep, and some 10 or 12 hogs. The pile is now 45 feet long, 16 feet wide, and eight feet high. In this is only 12 loads of compost, brought in to soak up the overflow of liquid in the fall. Some may say, how was it done? I will answer; I did it by care, diligence, and a due attention to it, taking always favorable opportunities, such as wet days, for the purpose of piling and putting it together.

In my travels this winter, I made some inquiry as to draining, which is also sadly neglected by too many. It is folly to expect a good return from land in a wet condition, either meadow, pasture, or any kind of green or white crop. I have not seen a great deal of real thorough draining done since I came to this country, and irrigation to very many is little known. Now I should strongly recommend every farmer that has the means, to drain his farm thoroughly, which is done by having drains 18 to 20 feet apart, and 2½ feet deep, with tile. Then irrigate both meadow and pasture land, where it can be done, and depend on it, farms wont require so much artificial manure. I have experienced the good results of irrigation, and advise strongly its being tried. On this branch, I could say a good deal, and give strong proofs of its value, but time does not permit. Believe me, it is from care in this way, and a proper knowledge of farming, that Mr. Laurie makes his land pay as it does; and I confess I see no reason why faremers here, should not do as well as in England. They have cheap and good land, and more settled seasons for the benefit of their crops. I know labor is high, but let it be turned to good account, and it will tell for itself.

Another important thing in a barn-yard, is a tank to receive all the overflow of liquor from the pile, and the draining of the yard. In expense of making, one would pay for itself in one year easily. Let any farmer that never tried it, apply a little to one of his meadows, and he will find its good effects. In England and Scotland, farmers have carts, such as we use for watering our streets, for taking this liquid from the barn-yard to the meadow, field and pasture; and when a farmer can make and have the means of improving his land, and filling his purse within his own reach at home, why need he lay out his money in buying artificial or other manures. I don't, for a single moment, mean to do away with these manures; they are all useful and good, but we often see better at home, neglected. Wishing all our farmers to make bold and rapid strides, and not alone compete with, but try to excel, England and Scotland, I am yours respectfully, A CULTIVATOR OF THE SOIL. *Oswego, N. Y., March* 19, 1853.

Roofings for Buildings.

The Prairie Farmer gives the following, as the relative cost of several different modes of covering roofs, after the boards are laid in readiness, which may be useful to those about planning erections:—

Shingles,.....	3	cents per	square foot.
Pitch and gravel,..	4½	"	"
Tin,.....	10 to 11	"	"
Zinc,.....	16 to 17	"	"
Iron,.....	15 to 16	"	"

Tin and Pitch are always used for flat roofs, and consequently fewer feet of roofing are required when these are used, for buildings of equal area. The great advantage of tin, as our readers may well know, is its perfection and durability, rendering it about as cheap in the eastern States, where shingles are more costly than above given, as this more perishable covering, in the long run. The use of pitch and gravel is rapidly increasing, from its cheapness, proof against rain, and reputed safety against fire. This covering is applied with great rapidity, in the following manner:—The boards are first covered with thick felt paper, manufactured for the purpose, over which a hot mixture of tar and pitch is applied with a mop. Immediately as much clear gravel is spread over this as will lie, having been previously dried in large pans. It is not recommended for steep roofs, nor even those of "one quarter pitch" only.

No roof can be regarded as a cheap one, which ever leaks in the least degree, as the amount of decay this occasions in a few years, will cause a greater loss than the most costly roof.

TO MAKE VINEGAR FROM BEETS.—Grate the washed beets, express the juice in a cheese press, and put the liquor in an empty barrel; cover the bung-hole with gauze, and place it in the sun. In a few weeks the vinegar will be good. It is said one bushel of sugar beets will make five or six gallons of vinegar, which is probably nearly correct, as nine-tenths of the substance of the beet is liquid, and each bushel of roots contains about equal to six gallons in measure, omitting the interstices.

POTATO SOUP.—Almost every farmer's household is fond of soup for supper. I will now write a few "home-spun" lines on making a cheap and palatable soup from the potato. I take good sound potatoes, peel and cut them in pieces small enough to be eaten with a spoon. After having them well rinsed, I boil them with enough water to leave them in a state of soup, adding salt to my taste. When they are cooked, I take about two table spoonsful of flour, with half as much lard, and fry it in a pan, stirring it with a spoon until changed to a brown (not black) color. I then stir it in with the potatoes, after which it is ready for the table. ELIZABETH DIEHL.

Condensed Correspondence.

THE YAM POTATO.—We have a communication from LOTAN SMITH, Esq., of Liberty, Sullivan co., N. Y., who has taken much pains, for some years past, to disseminate this potato. He considers it the most productive, one of the best keepers, and one of the best for culinary purposes, as well as less liable to disease; the greatest objection to it being its color, it being black externally, and purple internally. He says—"I raised 535 bushels, last season, on one acre and 64 rods of ground. The land was gravelly loam, and had lain in meadow for about five years. About fifteen loads of manure per acre, were spread on the land, and turned under seven or eight inches deep—then harrowed, and planted on the top of the sod, in rows four feet apart, and from 18 to 24 inches apart in the row. Had the rows been 3½ feet apart, and the drills 16 to 18 inches, I think I should have had near 600 bushels per acre. The only culture they received, was the running of two furrows between the rows, and levelling the earth around the hill by the hoe. Dr. P. Crispell, Jr., of Ulster co., raised 554 bushels of Yams last season, on one and 17-100 acres of land, for which he was awarded the first premium of the State Ag. Society." Any person wishing to try the Yams, can procure them, by addressing Mr. Smith, as above—price $2,50 per barrel, delivered at the New-York and Erie railroad.

A PROFITABLE COW.—I give below, the product for one year, of a cow owned by the late WARREN CONE, Esq., of this town. The account was most accurately kept.

345 lbs. of butter, at 16¾ cents, ...	$57	50
Calf sold, ...	2	25
Milk sold and used, ...	12	00
	$71	75
Cost of keeping cow, ...	31	00
	$40	75

The amount of butter will be noticed as remarkable; and if butter had been made from all the milk, it would not have been less than 400 lbs. The actual quantity made in one year, is larger than I remember to have seen recorded in your Journal, except in two or three instances.

The cow was one-half of the Native breed, and one-half a mixture of Short Horn and Ayrshire. The mother, a Native cow, was supposed to have been as extraordinary for milk, but her yearly product was never ascertained. ROBBINS BATTELL. *Norfolk, Conn., March* 30, 1853.

HEAVY CARCASSES.—Mr. Septimus Loomer, of Columbia, Tolland county, Conn., slaughtered a bull in January last, 2 years and 10 months old, a cross of the Ayrshire with the native breed, which was raised by himself, and which weighed when dressed, 1,566 pounds.

Mr. Martin Webber, about the same time, butchered a hog, 18 months old, which weighed when dressed, 625 pounds. JOHN S. YEOMANS. *Columbia, Conn.*

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.—Corn planting season will soon be here, and I wish some of your readers would try the experiment of soaking their planting corn, in a strong infusion of tobacco, and report in the Cultivator. Last summer, I had two fields of corn to plant, one of which was near the woods. Thinking that the birds might pull up the corn, I concluded to soak it in an infusion of tobacco. I took half a pound of smoking tobacco, added sufficient boiling water to cover one bushel of shelled corn; I let the water remain on the tobacco, until it had cooled down to lukewarmness; then strained the tobacco out of the water, and poured it over the corn in a tub, and left the corn to soak 24 hours before planting. The corn was planted on 2d of June; it soon came up, and the birds, ground moles, cut-worms, &c., refused to touch it. On the 10th of June, I planted the other field, which was at least 400 yards from the woods, with corn soaked in warm water. About a fourth part of some of the rows of corn in this field, was destroyed by the ground moles and the cut-worms, and birds also destroyed a considerable quantity throughout the field. If tobacco obviates these difficulties, the remedy is easily applied. F. B. POLEY. *Skippackville, Pa., March* 24, 1853.

BUGGY PEAS.—In this and many other sections of the State, we are troubled with buggy peas. A few years ago, I sowed a field of peas, in part with seed of the previous year, and in part with seed two years old. They were of the same kind, and sown the same day, and were sown along side of each other. The product of the new peas was very buggy, while in that from the old, I scarcely found a bug. The next year, I had no old seed, and used seed of the previous year. The result was, a crop of buggy peas. I kept some of the same seed over the second winter, and sowed it the third year. The result a good crop, almost entirely free from bugs, while fresh seed the same season, produced very buggy peas as before. O. F. MARSHAL. *Wheeler, N. Y.*

ASHES AND PLASTER FOR POTATOES.—I have often seen ashes and plaster recommended as a fertilizer for the potato. I send you the following experiment. I planted nine rows (Mercers,) the latter part of April, and dug them the last week in September. The land is a sandy loam, and was limed the year before, at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre.

Row No. 1—no manure, yielded	60	lbs.
2—ashes,	do	.....	56½
3—plaster,	do	.....	50
4—no manure,	do	.....	80
5—ashes,	do	.....	68
6—plaster,	do	.....	67
7—no manure,	do	.....	95½
8—ashes,	do	.....	67
9—plaster,	do	.....	66½
No manure, 3 rows, ...	235½	
Ashes, 3 rows, ...	191½	
Plaster, 3 rows, ...	189½	

A. T. JAMES. *New-Rochelle, Westchester Co.*

PREPARATION OF SEED CORN.—I have made frequent experiments in preparing seed corn, without success, except one made last spring. I took soft soap, put some in a kettle, warmed it over the fire, put in the seed corn, and gave it a good stirring, adding as much plaster as would adhere to the corn. The corn came up good and quick, and looked vigorous and healthy. The alkali in the soap is a strong fertilizer. The wire worms did not disturb that planted with the seed soaped—that part not soaped, was injured more or less by the worms. Lest some should attribute the manifest difference between the soaped and unsoaped seed, to the plaster, I took some thick molasses, put a few quarts of seed in a kettle, as above stated; there was as much plaster attached to this seed as to that soaped. The greater part of the field was planted with seed in its natural state. The soaped seed came up the quickest and best. Will others try the experiment. O. F. MARSHAL. *Wheeler, N. Y., Feb. 28th,* 1853.

CULTURE OF ONIONS.—The soil on which I grow them is what is called clay or rather stiff. I plow the land in the fall, and spread on a good coat of manure, to lay till spring. As early as the ground will permit in the spring, I plow and drag it thoroughly. I then rake it off with a hand-rake, and make my drills fifteen inches apart, and plant my seeds six inches apart in the drills, putting in from five to eight in each hill—I then sow ashes broadcast till the ground looks light. This I think tends to keep off the worms. As soon as the plants are up, so that I can see the rows, I hoe them out clean. At the second hoeing, I thin out the plants in the hill to four or five. In this way, I have always had good crops. I procure my seed of C. F. CROSSMAN, Rochester, and it is always good, and we use half red and half yellow, mixed. It is as easy to raise good onions as potatoes. HORACE BENJAMIN. *West Bloomfield, N.*

Answers to Inquiries.

QUANTITY OF MANURE FROM GRAIN.—I am well satisfied if we wish to keep up the fertility of our farms, we must not only feed our hay, straw and corn fodder, but our grain also; and that grain must pass through the body of animals. And now, will you be so good as to tell me, if fifty bushels of corn will be of equal value if fed to a horse, hog, or to neat cattle, for manure; if not, which should have the preference. Respectfully, NORMAN LITTLE. *Columbia, Conn., March,* 1853.

We do not at present recollect any decisive experiment on this subject. It is one of rather complex solution, so far as it is applicable to the general economy of farming. For, in the first place, the value of the manure is to be taken into account; secondly, the value in nourishment imparted to the animal; and thirdly, whether other and cheaper food is consumed by the animal to any considerable amount, in connection with the grain. For example, a landpike may retain, assimilate and convert to flesh, one-half of the elements of corn; a Berkshire three-fourths; the landpike will of course yield the most manure from the fifty bushels of corn, yet be by far the most unprofitable animal on account of the little pork he manufactures. A cow or a horse may assimilate and convert to flesh, a smaller portion of the corn than the hog, and yet afford more profit by consuming a much larger portion of such cheap food as hay, straw, or corn-stalks, furnishing the same elements, both of flesh and manure, at less price than the hog that eats corn alone. Still another consideration is the fineness of pulverization to which the fodder and grain is reduced in the manufacture of manure, which would of course render it more available and valuable to growing plants, than if left coarse or unbroken. All these circumstances are to be taken into account in a series of experiments performed to settle this complex question.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Has the experience of 1852, demonstrated the valuable qualities of Superphosphate of Lime, either from bones, or from that obtained at Crown Point? If so, can you refer me to it, or if not, can you give me the particulars, so that an estimate of its value and for what crops, can be formed understandingly.

Another thing, can you inform me which of the sorts I had better buy, if at all. That of Professor Mapes, or that advertised by Mr. DeBurgh? The truth of it is, I do not like either of the sources very much. The first, has lent himself to a humbug in that "Stowell Evergreen Corn," and I am bound, in conscience, to say, that the reading of the other's advertisement has filled me with doubts, rather than inspired confidence, by its quackish tone.

If you can relieve this, by a better knowledge of them, or refer me to a source to which they would not attach and worthy of confidence, you will greatly oblige me. C. D. P. *Waterville, N. Y.*

We are sorry to have to say, that we cannot afford our correspondent any satisfaction on the points about which he inquires. That great quantities of the Superphosphate of Lime, manufactured by "Professor" Mapes, and by Mr. DeBurgh, were sold last year, we have been told, and have no reason to doubt the fact. But of its efficacy—the crops for which it was used, &c., we know nothing. Will not some one of those who have used it, furnish us with the particulars and the results?

The analyses published in the 9th No. of this paper, show that the samples, both of Mapes and DeBurgh, compare well with those manufactured in England; and Mr. Deburgh assures us that his shall, hereafter, fully equal the best made; but what we need to know is, whether the superphosphates have proved as beneficial in this country as in England; and if so, the best method of using them, and the crops for which they have proved most beneficial.

ABORTION IN COWS.—*A. B.* See article in the 7th No. of the Country Gentleman, or in the March No. of the Cultivator, in answer to a similar inquiry. The disease, if such it may be called, was very prevalent in various parts of the country, some eight or ten years since. It passed through a large herd of high bred cows, owned by a friend of ours in this vicinity; and he had to separate them, by sending them to different parts of the country, before the difficulty was removed.

CRANBERRY PLANTS.—Will you please furnish the address of some person to whom I can apply for cranberry plants, as I am disposed to try the experiment of cultivating them upon upland. G. H.

They can be had of F. TROWBRIDGE, New-Haven, Connecticut.

SPRING WHEAT AND CARROTS.—I wish to put in some spring wheat upon a hill, that I cannot get manure to. What is the cheapest and best stimulus for me to apply to it? The land is quite strong, and very good for wheat. I also wish to plant a piece of land, which is somewhat bushy, and of a coarse loamy gravel soil, to carrots. What is the best stimulous for them? J. F. H. *Catharine, N. Y.*

If, as we infer, our correspondent cannot manure his hill on account of its being inaccessible for teams, then he may carry up bags of guano on horseback, and apply it as directed in former numbers of this journal.

A coarse gravel is often termed a *hungry* soil, because it requires more manure for rendering it fertile than other soils. This is owing to two causes—the want of a sufficiency of clay or loam to absorb and retain the fertilizing portions of the manure, and the rapidity with which water passes downwards through its porous substance, carrying away quickly the soluble portions. The best remedy for this evil, is to apply the manure in the form of *compost*, made by mixing yard manure with double its bulk or more of loam, turf, and fence-corner cleanings. This, if it has lain some months, and been worked over, (which is most easily effected by the plow and harrow attached to oxen,) will become thoroughly impregnated with the manure, and will retain in the soil the fertility imparted.

HYDRAULIC RAM.—Through your valuable paper, will you inform me, what will be the cost of a Hydraulick Ram, with pipe 3-4 inch bore, to carry water one hundred feet, and elevate it twenty feet; with the same kind of pipe to carry it three or four hundred feet, and elevate the water one or two hundred feet. Also where they can be obtained. A SUBSCRIBER. *Fayette Co., Pa., March 4th,* 1853.

Your fall is not given, nor quantity of water in fountain or required for use. With a fall of four to eight feet, you should have a Ram worth $18, and have a drive-pipe 5-8 inch bore. The drive-pipe should weigh four pounds per foot, and leading pipe one and a half pounds per foot. Price or pipe 6 1-4 to 7 cents per pound. This will supply 100 head of cattle, with twenty feet elevation, if you can supply the one and a half inch pipe with water. The machines and pipe can be had at nearly all agricultural warehouses.

ROSENDALE CEMENT.—G. R. Gates, asks, What is Rosendale Cement?" It is "hydraulic lime, a species of lime which, when formed into mortar, hardens in water; used for cementing under water."—[Journal of Science.]

It is proper for making hard floors for cellars, or pointing up cellar walls. It is the cheapest and best article for such purposes. It is to be prepared for use by mixing two parts cement with three parts sharp, clean sand, adding water to make it mortar. The surface or bottom of the cellar must be levelled and smoothed, and four inches of pounded stone laid on the bottom. Then a grout should be made of one part cement and two parts sand, as above; water to be added until it is just thick enough to run and fill all the crevices; let it stand to set; then take mortar made as directed above, and plaster over the grout and stone smooth, until it becomes hard and solid, and you will have a floor to stand water as long as time. As to the expense per square yard, I

am unable to say. Thus much I know, that I always preferred cement floors for cheapness and durability, to any other. I do not deal in the article myself, but I have had it used in large quantities for over twenty years, under my charge. Cement can be got here for one dollar per barrel of 300 lbs. It is proof against rats and mice. I have a cellar and basement which has been under water some time without injury. In fact all cellar walls ought to be laid in cement mortar. It will pay in the end. WILLIAM GRANT. *Rosendale, Ulster Co., N. Y.*

TUMORS ON ANIMALS.—J. H. Bryan inquires in regard to a bunch on a cow's udder. I have a horse, that some three years since, had a bunch on his neck, about an inch in diameter; that I cut off by tying a string around the neck of it, but it grew again, in a very short time, to be one-third larger than before. I then applied Nitric acid to it, at intervals of two or three days, and in a very short time it entirely disappeared, and has never troubled him since. E. S. LEWIS. *Bristol, Conn., March* 11, 1853.

HOP CULTURE.—In answer to the inquiries of L. T. S., "if at the time of grubbing hops in the spring, any soil ought to be removed from the top of the hills. Also, whether the old root from which the vine sprung the previous year, should be permitted to remain or should be cut off." I would say, it is hardly possible to grub a hill of hops effectually without removing most of its covering. And this should be done, leaving the top of the bed-root nearly or quite exposed. The condition of the main root can then be seen, and if it is sound, cut off the old stump-like root from which the vine sprung, close to the bed-root. But should there appear to be a deficiency of eyes on the bed-root, then cut those stumps a little higher, saving some of their eyes or sprouts. These old stumps usually contain plenty of eyes; they ought not to be used as roots for planting new yards. AN OTSEGO HOP GROWER.

APPLICATION OF GUANO.—I want to know the best way to apply guano to oats, to corn, and to meadow land. H. S.

A. B. ALLEN, of New-York, thinks that the best method of applying it to crops in our dry climate, is to plow it into the ground, that it may become thoroughly incorporated with the soil. For grass land, it should be spread broad-cast, either in autumn, or early in spring.

POULTRY—CHINESE VARIETIES.—S. R. W. inquires which are the best breeds of domestic fowls, for the Northern and Middle States, all things considered.

I think it capable of demonstration, that the Chinese fowls, so called, viz: the Chittagong, Shanghai, Cochin China, when well bred, are the most profitable for any man who wishes to keep fowls; whether it is the farmer who lets his fowls run at large, the cottager who keeps his half-dozen fowls about his door, or the scientific breeder, who keeps his thousand or two, with all the conveniences necessary for the same.

They cannot be surpassed for layers, even by what they call their every-day layers, or their everlasting layers. Six good fowls of these breeds, will lay more eggs, and of a far superior quality, than twelve of the best common fowls, under the same circumstances; then their greatly increased size when wanted for the table, and their quiet peaceful domestic dispositions, render them small eaters and easily fattened, for the amount they return, and makes them easy to control and keep in any desired yard or enclosure.

Among these three breeds, my preference is decidedly in favor of the Chittagong, as possessing all these good qualities, and many more in a remarkable degree; for beauty and elegance of form, they are not surpassed by any fowl except the game fowl. They have a large body, with small legs, with a small delicate and beautifully proportioned head and neck, and must dress large, or in other words, have less offal than any other fowl. Dr. Bennett's description of them in his Poultry Book, is very accurate, and the position he places them, in relation to other domestic fowls, is what justly belongs to them. They can be procured of John T. Andrew, Esq. of West Cornwall, Ct. B. F. SHERMAN. *Ogdensburgh, March* 15, 1853.

Information Wanted.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Wishing to make use of some of the Super-phosphate of Lime, I wish to know how it may be applied to a crop of corn to the best advantage; and also if it will pay to sow broadcast upon meadow land? W. W. W. *New-Britain, Ct., March* 14, 1853.

GYPSUM.—Can you or some of your subscribers, inform us by experience, the difference between Nova Scotia and Western Plaster, through the columns of your paper? A. S. F.

DORKINGS.—I wish to procure some Dorking fowls. Will some one inform me, through your paper, where they can be had, of undoubted purity? C. W. S.

THE WHEEL CULTIVATOR.—Can you or any of your correspondents inform me the through the Country Gentleman, of something to prevent the wheel cultivator from running into the ground so deep, as to cause sore necks on the horses or oxen in drawing the same; I find that when the wheels are placed near the center of the frame, as they usually are, even if the whiffle-trees are placed below the tongue, the tendency of the forepart is to bear too heavy on the necks of the team, and cause serious inconvenience. Would it be an advantage to place the wheels near the forepart of the frame, and have a smaller wheel or wheels to regulate the depth of the back-part, something like Root's improved cultivator? Also whether wheel cultivators, with a joint in the middle, like Geddes' harrow, are liable to the same disadvantage.

A reply through your columns, in time to make a few alterations before the season for using them, would be advantageous. J. M. *Lock Berlin.*

PUMPKINS WITH CORN.—Is it good policy to plant pumpkins, squashes, &c., among corn? Do they not act much in the same way as weeds, and materially lessen the corn crop? I know it is an universal, and I think an erroneous custom, among most farmers to plant pumpkins with their corn. Will some of your readers answer these inquiries, through the columns of your paper, and much oblige YOUNG AGRICOLA. *Cayuga Lake.*

THE SWEET POTATO.—I wish to obtain the best instructions in regard to the cultivation of the Sweet Potato, and shall be greatly obliged if some of your southern correspondents will furnish the information desired. H. J. *Alabama.*

PRESERVING EGGS—RANCID BUTTER.—Some of the shippers in Boston, are in possession of a secret for packing eggs, to keep on a long voyage. Can you inform me how it is done? Also, how to restore rancid butter to its original sweetness. G. D. *New-York.*

THE WATER RAM.—Permit me to make an inquiry in the Country Gentleman, respecting the use of the Water Ram. I wish to know if this article is durable or not? Is it frequently out of order, or will it continue to operate for a long time? I also wish to know what the result would be in a spring of water, where eight gallons are discharged in one hour with four feet fall, and it is desired to raise the water 20 feet? Any information on this subject, will be thankfully received from any one who has had experience in the matter. A SUBSCRIBER. *North Springfield, Vt., Feb.* 28,1853.

MANAGEMENT OF CREAM.—Will you or some of your subscribers inform me, whether the various modes of churning cream, materially vary the quantity of butter from the same amount of cream? And if so, what

mode will produce the most butter. It is contended by some, [and very correctly—Ed.] that any process that separates the butter from the cream, very uniformly, produces a less quantity of butter.

I would also like to be informed, whether there is not an advantage in cooling milk in warm weather after milking, before taking it to the milk room? It can be readily cooled by being put in tin vessels, and placed in a vat of cold water; but it is thought by some, that a warm liquid will not so readily impart its heat to the surrounding atmosphere, as other warm substances.—[More so—because it cools in three ways,—by contact, by the evaporation of its particles, and by evaporation—Ed.] I would also like to be informed, if a damp room is actually detrimental to the rising of cream, and also the best method to prevent cream as it rises on the milk, from drying and becoming hard and scaly. Will you or some of your correspondents, give me the desired information on the above subjects. G. H. T. *Parkerville, N. Y., March 19, 1853.*

QUESTION.—*What is the easiest, quickest and most effectual way of ridding a garden of horse-radish?* J. W. SMITH. *Croton, N. Y.*

Trial of Implements at Geneva, 1852.

MR. TUCKER—*In reply to that portion of the Review of the recent trial of Horse-Powers, &c., at Geneva, by H. L. Emery, which relates to my machine, my object is to make a plain statement of facts.*

The experiments with the balance scales or steelyards, of which Mr. Emery speaks with so much emphasis, I did not consider of any importance, and that the committee viewed them in the same light is evident from the fact that the results of said experiments did not appear in the report. As the error from which Mr. Emery must have made his deductions is in the result of the experiment at Utica, and is applied alike to all his calculations, it is necessary to copy the result of that experiment from the report:

EXHIBITORS.	Revolutions of driving wheel.	Length of platform moved to produce one revolution.	Feet traveled on the platform.	Perpendicular elevation.	Weight raised thro the perpendicular space.	Revolutions of the cylinder.	Weight of the machine.
Emery,	250	10½	224	50 30	160	02 1900	715
Badger,	300	10	300	67 45	160	02 2160	714

"It is obvious, from the foregoing tables, that Badger's "machine works with the least friction; or in other words, "gravity gives to his machine a greater amount of useful "power than to either of the other machines on trial, having "the advantage in regard to the revolutions of the cylinder "of seven *and a half* per cent. over Emery & Co., and a "still greater advantage over Westinghouse. In regard to "the power exhibited by the weight descending the platform, "it appears that the same weight moved Badger's platform "300 feet, and Emery & Co.'s 224 feet, the difference (76 "feet) being 25½ per cent in favor of Badger's power."

In the above experiment the revolutions of band wheel to *my power* is put down at 300, and the number of feet traveled on the platform 300, while it should read thus:

"Badger power—revolutions of band wheel, 300; number of feet traveled on platform, 250."

To prove the truth of this statement, the size of pulley on thresher used in experiment, was 5 inches, and size of band wheel on my power is 36 inches. Now, 2160 revolutions of cylinder requires 300 revolutions of band wheel, and 10 inches platform to each revolution of band wheel requires just 250 feet of platform traveled per minute. As the revolutions of cylinder in the above experiment was obtained by applying the speedometer directly to the cylinder shaft, and the revolutions of band wheel, &c., calculated therefrom, it is not singular that such error should exist in the report, nor is it singular that Mr. Emery should make use of such error, inasmuch as it enabled him to establish a superiority. Now, had the internal gearing of my power been such as to require 300 feet velocity of platform to produce 2160 revolutions of cylinder, then a portion of Mr. Emery's argument would stand. But calculating from the sizes above, it would readily be discovered that my power is not geared 27 per cent. slower than the Emery power, but essentially the same; consequently the deductions, as far as relate to my power, are erroneous and of no effect—thus showing that Emery's power did not exceed Badger's by 25 per cent., but that Badger's exceeded Emery's by 7½ per cent. as stated in the report. Had my power been as carefully fixed for the occasion as was the Emery power, it would, in all probability, have exceeded it by double that amount. It was my object to exhibit such an article as I furnish to all purchasers, and this I expected to be the rule of the society: as taking for a standard an article, the finish and capacity of which could not be reached as a general rule, would be apt to make the confidence of the great mass of farmers in the recommendations of the only institution to which they can look as a guide.

From further perusal of the review, it appears that the author did not place implicit confidence in his own deductions, as he endeavors to show that the Emery power did not produce as favorable results at Utica as Geneva. He says:

"And while this power was transported from Geneva to "Albany, and back to Utica, by railroad, it became filled in "in all its gearings with coal and cinder from the locomo"tive, being on an open car. It became necessary to take "its every part to pieces, and was cleaned as well as could "be done under the circumstances, while both the others were "different powers than used at Geneva, one being brought by "wagon, with great care, to Utica" (this means my power.) "Thus is aimed to show the cause of the relative difference "in the trials of friction at the two places. This fact was "made known at the time to the committee, but was not no"ticed by them." It is proper to state here that, having sold the machine I had at Geneva, I obtained permission of the committee to leave it, and exhibit another at Utica; and as to its being "brought by wagon with great care," it is well known by all who were present, that the dust was from 2 to 6 inches deep in the road, and consequently my machine suffered as much as did Emery's, but it was not taken apart nor cleaned.

Now let us see what the difference in the trials of friction were at the two places. By referring to the report, it will be discovered that in the experiment at Geneva, in which 6 men were placed on the platform, whose aggregate weight was 925 pounds, the band wheel of Emery's power produced 240 revolutions (Badger's 250), while at Utica, with only 5 men on platform, whose aggregate weight was only 714 pounds, the band wheel of Emery's power produced 250 revolutions (Badger's 300), being attached to a thresher in each case.

This shows that at Utica the Emery power, with about 23 per cent. less weight on platform, run over 7 per cent. faster than at Geneva. From the above, it appears that the Emery power was benefited by its journey to Albany, notwithstanding the "coal and cinder, of which the committee would take no notice." It may be proper here to state that in the experiment at Geneva, in which 6 men were placed on platform, the result was 250 revolutions of band wheel to my power, instead of 150, as in the report. It is probably an error in figures, and is the cause of the clash in deductions, of which Mr. Emery says: "(Rather an ambiguous method of reporting, to say nothing of the errors.)"

It would be unnecessary to prolong this article, had not the author of the review made a long list of comparisons in regard to the threshing tests at Geneva, which tests the committee pronounced *imperfect, and not to be relied upon.*

By referring to the report, it will be found that the time consumed in threshing 100 sheaves of wheat, with my machine, was more than with either of the others.

In the first place, each competitor was furnished with 100 sheaves of wheat. It so happened that the two parcels (one for Emery and the other for myself) were of nearly equal quality, both being full of grass and weeds. The Emery power threshed the parcel assigned it, with the thresher so adjusted that it did not thresh clean until the majority of the parcel was run through, when the *concave was screwed down.* The time consumed in threshing this parcel was 17 minutes 20 seconds. From some cause, the Emery power was allowed another trial, which was made the next day, the straw in this case being comparatively free from grass and weeds, and in much better condition. The time consumed was 10 minutes 30 seconds, as in the report. In the meantime the parcel assigned to myself lay until the next day in a pile, which caused it to sweat and become tough. It was run through while the cylinder was running at the rate of 1600 revolutions per minute, when it requires but 1400 to thresh any kind of grain (being 1½ inches larger in diameter, and containing 18 more teeth than the Emery Thresher); consequently the grain was not only threshed perfectly clean, but the heads were taken off, and the straw much cut to pieces. This absorbed a great amount of power, and consequently the time consumed was 17 minutes 30 seconds, being 10 seconds more than the Emery Power. Under the circumstances, I asked for another trial, which was granted by the committee, but before it could be had, the grain got wet, and the result of the first trial was necessarily placed in the report.

The committee in speaking of the grain in the report, say,

"It was obvious, when inspecting the various parcels of "wheat, that a difference existed with respect to the quan- "tity of grain and straw in each. Some were free from "grass and weeds, while others were materially affected "with them. It seemed clear, therefore, that the table "would present an imperfect test." This is sufficient to show that the relative merits of the different machines could not be determined by the amount of time consumed in threshing 100 sheaves of wheat of so unequal quality. To prove this still further, the Westinghouse machine threshed 100 sheaves of wheat at Geneva, in less time than either of the other machines on trial; while at Utica, the same machine fell short over 25 per cent in point of power. As the superiority of one horse power must be owing to its internal arrangement, I will endeavor to point out the difference in the two powers under consideration, and the public may judge as to the utility of each.

As it requires the same amount of gearing to obtain the necessary velocity in any power, there can be no great difference in that point, consequently it must be in the action of the platform, or chain, over the reels, and the arrangement of the friction wheels, by which the platform is supported. In the Emery power, the joints in the chain are 7 inches apart, and supposing the diameter of the reels to be 13 inches, each link as it passes to that point from which the power is obtained, cuts across the circle, thus shortening the lever purchase from the centre of the shaft 1 1-16 inches. In my power, the joints in the chain are 4 inches apart, so that the lever purchase is shortened but 5-16 of an inch, consequently the action is nearer the direction of a tangent to the circle than in the Emery power, and has an advantage over it in that proportion.

In the arrangement of the friction wheels or rollers my power has a still greater advantage. The Emery power has 60 Rollers 3¼ inches in diameter. These run on wrought iron journals about 5-8 inch in diameter. Supposing the amount of time required to thresh 100 sheaves of wheat, is 12 minutes, and the platform of Emery power moves at the rate of 169 feet per minute, each roller must make over 2,300 revolutions to thresh 100 sheaves, besides every roller must come to a dead stop, and start in another direction twice to each revolution of platform. In my power there are 18 rollers, 8 inches in diameter, which support the horses, and 9 rollers 6 inches in diameter, which carry the platform back on the under side. These rollers move on cast steel journals ¾ inch in diameter, supported at each end. Taking the proposition as before, 12 minutes requires 1,014 revolutions of each roller steadily in the same direction, being over 100 per cent less than in the Emery power. The difference is just here, in the Emery power there are 60 rollers running at the rate of 193 revolutions per minute. In my power there are 26 rollers running at the rate of 84 revolutions per minute, one on iron and the other on cast steel journals. Now it is plainly evident that the advantage is in favor of my power by over 100 per cent, both in durability and friction.

The following recommendations from a few practical farmers, the most of whom, are well acquainted with the operation of both powers, is introduced to substantiate the foregoing statements.

We, the undersigned, being practical farmers, having had occasion to make use of some of the numerous labor saving machines of the day, after looking about to see where we could obtain the best horse power Threshing Machine and saw attachment, we came to the conclusion that E. W. Badger's Machines, which are manufactured at Fly Creek, Otsego Co., N. Y., are superior in operation and durability, doing work faster and better than any other machine we have examined. The internal operation of this machine on large friction rollers has, in our opinion, a decided advantage over all machines using small rollers, confined to a railroad track, as they are less liable to get out of repair, and if out, more easily righted. The machine is plain and simple in all its construction, and connected as it is with the under shot thresher and separator, makes it a very desirable piece of property for every farmer to have. As each of us have used one of the above named Badger machine, we would recommend every farmer who wishes such machinery, to examine the Badger Machine before purchasing elsewhere:—

D. H. Higby, Greig, Lewis Co. N. Y.
Josiah Ward, Floyd, Oneida Co. N. Y.
William Potter, Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y.
J. S. Hamlin, Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y.
T. S. Egerton, Rome, Oneida Co., N. Y.
John J. Johnson, Middlesex, Yates Co., N. Y.
Daniel Griffith, Frankfort, Herkimer Co., N. Y
J. W. Pierce, Floyd, Oneida Co., N. Y.
John Price, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
Cornelius Van Camp, Minden, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
Jeremiah Bander, Minden, Herkimer Co., N. Y.
Thomas Tunnacliff, Stark, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

In conclusion I would say that it would give me pleasure to submit my power, &c., to be tested in competition with the Emery or any other power, by a fair trial, and abide the consequences. In the mean time I am prepared to warrant my Machines to be superior to any other endless chain machine, both in durability and power.

LIST OF PRICES.

Two-horse power, Thresher and Separator, bands, wrench, oil cup, &c., complete	$145 00
One-horse power Thresher and Separator, bands, wrench, oil cup, &c	120 00
First premium Circular Saw Mill	35 00
do do X-cut do	25 00
Thresher and Separator	35 00
Thresher without Separator	25 00

E. W. BADGER.

Fly Creek, Otsego Co., N. Y.

Albany County Agricultural Society.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at the State Agricultural Rooms, in this city, on Thursday, 14th inst., for the purpose of organising an Agricultural Society for Albany County. On motion of B. P. Johnson, Esq., J. W. Jolly, of Coeymans, was called to the chair, and Joseph Warren, appointed Secretary. A committee was appointed, who reported a Constitution and By-Laws complete, which were adopted:—

The following board of officers were elected.

President—James W. Jolly, of Coeymans.

Vice Presidents—Dr. Herman Wendell, Albany; E. Millbank, Bethlehem; James Blodgett, Coeymans; Christopher Batterman, Guilderland; Prentice Williams, Knox; David Calanan, New-Scotland; Levi Shaw, Rensselaerville; D. D. T. More, Watervliet; Isaac D. Verplank, Westerlo; A. J. Dietz, Bern.

Secretary—Joseph Warren, Albany.

Treasurer—E. E. Platt, Albany.

A committee of four from each town, to co-operate with the Vice Presidents in soliciting members and promoting the interests of the Society, were also chosen. A meeting of the Executive Board is to be held at State Agricultural Rooms, on Saturday, April 30, at one o'clock P. M., at which time, a premium list will be reported, and measures decided upon to render the society immediately effective.

A very commendable degree of activity has been shown by the farmers of the county in forming this organization, and we trust zeal and energy will not be wanting to place it once on a permanent and extending basis.

Planting Beans among Corn, between the hills, is recommended by the Michigan Farmer, on the authority of a correspondent. He thinks he gets as much corn, (which is doubtful, as the beans must operate as weeds,) and fifteen bushels of beans per acre, at a very small additional cost in labor. As the beans and corn are supported by different portions of the soil, both from the chemical nature of the plants as well as from the different length of roots, it is probable more may be obtained from a given surface than with either separately. We are not in favor of mixed crops unless a decided benefit is obtained, and if *accurate* experiments were made by some of the many who have adopted this double crop, it would enable them to decide understandingly of its comparative merits.

Cement for Brick Buildings.—The *Scientific American* gives the following mode of applying a paint or cement to the faces of brick buildings, giving them a strong resemblance to free-stone, and which never scales off. The houses are built with coarse brick fronts, and afterwards receive two or three coats of boiled oil. They are then covered with a peculiar mastic cement, composed mostly of sand, some boiled oil, some red lead, and a little plaster of Paris. It resembles moist sand when put on, but sticks well, and in a short time becomes as hard as freestone, forming an enduring coating of artificial stone.

Horticultural Department.

Top-Dressing Lawns.

Mr. Downing and others recommend poudrette as a top-dressing for lawns. Do you approve of it, and if so, at what rate per acre should it be applied?

It is also recommended by various authorities to use "weak guano-water" for newly planted trees and shrubs. And yet I never saw it distinctly stated *in what proportions* guano and water should be mixed for this purpose. Can you inform a tyro on this point?

It would gratify me, and I presume it would many of your readers, if you would give us your views at length, as to the best mode of improving the grass of lawns. Some of us, having our grounds already planted with trees and shrubs, cannot well plow, manure, and seed down afresh; but we can procure guano, poudrette, bone dust, charcoal, ashes, &c., to apply as a top-dressing. Now, will you tell us the best thing that can be done with these manures as a top-dressing? My soil is a clayey loam. G.

Guano forms a powerful top-dressing for lawns, when properly applied. At this season, it must be in a state of solution. Many times its bulk of water is required, but the solution will be too strong for the plants with less than about 80 times its quantity of water. It may be applied in the spring of the year so as to give about 300 lbs. of the solid guano to the acre.

Sowing the powdered guano late in autumn broad-cast over the grass, to be washed in by the rains, has been found to produce an excellent result. The grass at this time consisting principally of tough and dry leaves, is not injured by the caustic nature of this powerful manure.

Not having had any experience with poudrette, we cannot give precise instructions, but if applied to grass, autumn is unquestionably the best time for the application.

No perfect lawn, such as will endure drouths with impunity, and retain its fresh green through the heat of summer, can be had without a deeply trenched and deeply enriched soil. But top-dressings with any good manure will serve materially to lessen the difficulty, and liquid manure is still more efficacious. The application of the drainage of sewers, has been found to effect wonders, in some experiments in Britain; its effect could not be less in our dryer climate. The perfect freedom with which the fertilizing portions of liquid manure diffuse themselves through the soil, gives it extraordinary efficacy. Charcoal, in itself, possesses little or no fertilizing power; bone dust and ashes, in moderate quantities, would generally be useful.

Trench-plowing Gardens.

Many persons who are well satisfied of the eminent advantages which would result from trenching their gardens, are deterred from it on account of the cost. For these, trench-plowing is just the thing. This, as every one may know, differs from sub-soiling by turning up and mixing with top-soil that portion beneath the ordinary depth of the furrow, while the sub-soil plow only loosens without raising to the surface. The sub-soil plow will always be found highly advantageous in preparing for the trench-plow, which will perform its work much deeper and more perfectly if the sub-soil has been previously pulverized. We have lately seen a description of a trench plow, with a narrow share and mold-board, and with a high arching beam, whose lower side was twenty inches above the point of the share. It followed in the ordinary furrow, and the horses were attached to it by means of a dial clevis, so as to throw the plow on one side, and both animals could walk on the hard ground, instead of the off horse being compelled to tread upon the deep, mellow earth in the furrow, which is not only difficult for the animal, but injurious to the soil.

Soils deepened in this way, and well manured, will not suffer as other soils from drouth, and most garden crops grown upon them will be large, fine, and uniformly of high quality

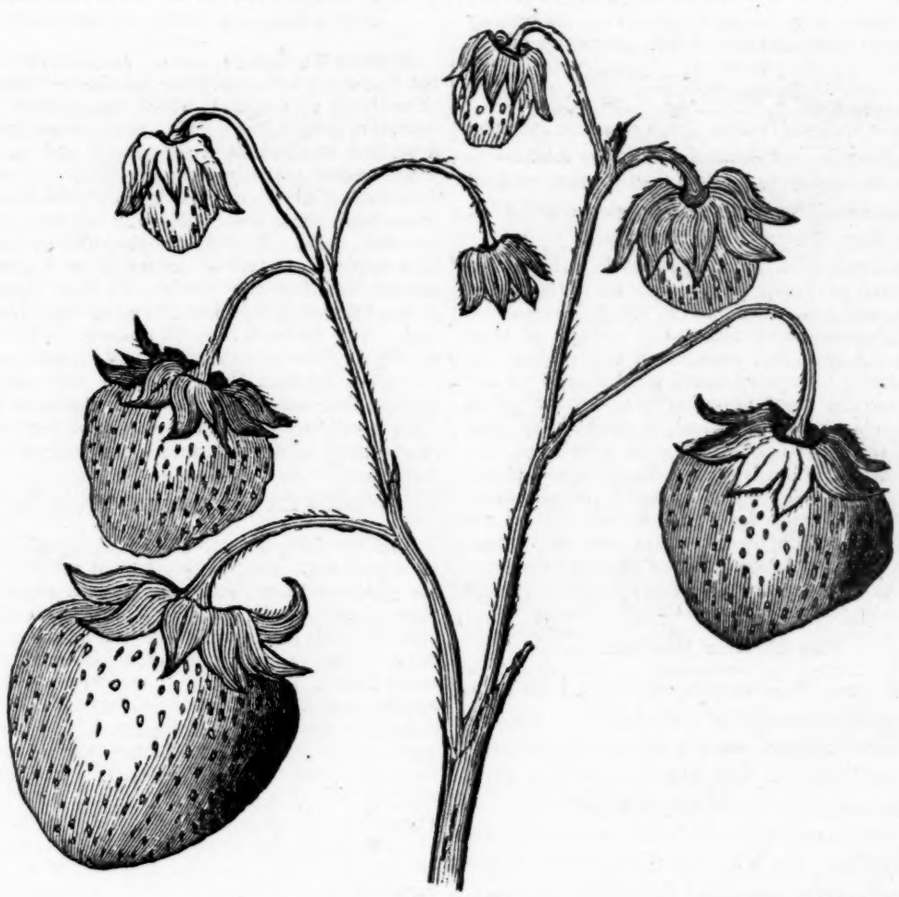
Management of Old Orchards.

Many old orchards, now to be seen in all parts of the country, have rough and mossy trunks, and thick masses of stunted or half dead branches; bearing, as a matter of course, but small crops of fruit, with specimens too small, and too deficient in flavor, either for profitable marketing or for home use. Those who may have such orchards in their possession, will find some excellent hints in the following statement, condensed from the report of DANIEL STICKNEY, of Lebanon, N. H., to the Connecticut River Valley Agricultural Society.

"I commenced with my trees nine years ago last April. They had been neglected till their tops were a complete hedge of green and dry branches. I first removed all the dry limbs, and all the green ones that interfered; leaving the heart of the trees in proper condition for growth. In one year, I commenced grafting about one-fourth of the remaining top, using grafting wax, and watching the trees through the season, and carefully removing all new sprouts which would overgrow the scions. I commenced at the top, and inserted grafts for three successive years—by which time enough were growing to form a good new top, removing all redundant sprouts in the mean time. The fourth year, all the remaining branches were cut off. The first grafts fruited the fourth year, and have never since failed to yield a fair crop. The orchard has about 30 trees, and I have gathered from it this year 36 barrels of grafted fruit, of about ten choice varieties.

"Encouraged by my success, I have commenced an older and much decayed orchard, which now promises equal success; and I conclude that no outlay on the farm is more sure or will pay more liberally than our old orchards, if managed as they should be."

SULPHUR FOR CURCULIO.—Fumigating plum and nectarine trees early in the morning to repel the curculio, has been tried to some extent lately, and where the insects are not very numerous, has been attended with success. The following mode, which appeared in a late number of the Michigan Farmer, appears to be of more easy application and of more certain results:—A pan is filled with chips, with sulphur intermixed, and being subjected to slow combustion, so as to remain three or four days, is placed under the tree. This is well worthy of trial by those who are not afraid of the smell of brimstone, but its efficacy can be only proved by experience.



THE GOLIAH.

The Goliah Strawberry.

One of the last fruits to which the lamented A. J. Downing called attention, in the pages of the Horticulturist, was a strawberry sent to him by Messrs. Hogg & Son, the respected nurserymen of New-York, called the "Goliah," the favorable accounts of which there given by Mr. Downing, appear to us to derive new interest from a statement which has recently been put forward by Mr. James Kitley, of Lyncombe Vale Nursery, Bath, England, as to its bearing qualities, which he thus describes:—

A bed 36 feet by 9 feet, six years old, produced the lsst season 90 quarts of fine large fruit; and a bed 36 feet square, three years old, in which the plants were 2 1-2 feet apart, produced 255 quarts of high colored pine flavored fruit.

We give, from the pages of the Horticulturist, a figure of this fine variety. Mr. Downing's account of it is an ample testimony to its merits; and we shall like to hear from Dr. Hull, and any other growers of it, how far Mr. Kitley's statement of its produce agrees with its yield in this country. We hope our friends will make a memorandum, to oblige us with this information when the season arrives, and Mr. Longworth among them; for it is most desirable, (as it will be one of our special objects) to ascertain and record, for general information, the comparative *real* value of new fruits of all kinds. And this, in many instances, can only be efficiently done by the aid of our friends. In giving the crops of many small fruits, and of the strawberry in particular, the *number* of berries, of average size, that are requisite to *weigh a pound*, should be stated. This is a great assistance to the formation of a correct estimate; although we by no means intend to imply that size is the primary test of excellence. Far from it. B. M.

The Clinton Grape.

A correspondent of the Horticulturist, who has kept specimens till mid-winter, "as fresh and as perfect as they came from the vine," considers this variety superior to any other for its keeping qualities, which appears quite probable from its very high-flavored juice, as it is well known to those who practice preserving fresh cherries, which resemble grapes in texture, that the Dukes and Morellos, corresponding in their flavor to that of the Clinton grape, remain in a finer state of preservation than other cherries. Will not this characteristic of the Clinton grape, in connection with its extraordinary vigor of growth, its entire freedom from rot, and its productiveness, render it one of the most valuable grapes for marketers, to preserve for winter sales?

Although this variety ripens some two or three weeks earlier than the Isabella and Catawba, there is reason to believe that a hot summer is best for developing its full flavor, as we observe it is more highly spoken of in the neighborhood of Cincinnati than farther north; and in the vicinity of

Plattsburgh, as a friend informs us, its quality becomes so poor as to render it unworthy of cultivation.

Grape Culture.

THE COLD GRAPERY, from direct American Practice; being a concise and detailed treatise on the cultivation of the exotic grape vine, under glass, without artificial heat. By W. CHORLTON, gardener to J. C. Green, Esq., Staten Island, New-York.

The cultivation of exotic grapes in cold-houses has spread very rapidly through all parts of the country, and has, within a very few years, become a very important and interesting branch of fruit culture. A practical manual on this subject has consequently been very much needed, and we are glad to see this want supplied by the work before us, which is a plain, practical, unpretending treatise on the construction of cold graperies, the formation of the borders, and the selection, planting, pruning, training, and general management of the vines, drawn from the author's actual experience, in which he has been eminently successful. It is an 18mo. book of 95 pages, containing no more than what is actually necessary as a guide to beginners.

The Kitchen Garden.

SEA KALE.—This very agreeable and delicate early vegetable should be more known. Blanching by covering with sand is not so convenient as an inverted box or keg, placed over the plant when just commencing its spring growth.

THE BASSANO BEET.—This is undoubtedly the best *early* beet, but it is next to impossible to get pure seed. We cultivated this variety in 1841, when it was first introduced, and the beets, about 6 inches in diameter, were as flat and as *smooth* as a Norfolk turnep. All that we have lately procured or seen exhibited at fairs, are evidently more or less mixed with the turnep beet, and are considerably irregular or ribbed in form.

VARIETIES OF PIE PLANT.—Some of the newer varieties of the Rhubarb or pie plant, are noticed in the Midland Florist, which may be worthy of careful trial in this country, when they shall be introduced for sale. Among the most highly spoken of are *Fox's King Alfred* and *Bailey's Monarch*, both of which are pronounced "excellent." The last named is rather the earliest of the two, quite as forward as Prince Albert, and both are declared to be "infinitely" superior to it. Bailey's Monarch is erect in habit, handsome, both in foilage and stem, and of exquisite flavor. Fox's King Alfred is stated to be ready to pull when the Victoria is peeping out of the ground—is very large, of beautiful color, and excellent for cooking. *Linnæus* is a very productive, high flavored, second-early sort. *Sanguinea* is of a fine blood color, rather late, and has a beautiful appearance and fine flavor. *Myatt's Victoria* is superseding most other sorts for size and quality. The following sorts are given as the best selection for a succession:—Bailey's Monarch, Fox's King Alfred, Myatt's Linnæus, and Myatt's Victoria. The following varieties are discarded:—Giant Scarlet, White Perfection, Jamesii, Lee's Seedling and Mitchell's Prince Albert.

Importance of Draining Orchards.

ROBERT THOMPSON, of the London Horticultural Society, gives a striking instance of the results of draining an orchard, which was planted upon a retentive marly clay. The trees grew tolerably at first, but afterwards very poorly, and in twelve years ceased growing and some died. It was then determined to drain the land—3,000 feet of tile were laid, three feet deep, and 48 feet apart in parallel lines. A year or two afterwards 3,000 feet more were laid 30 inches deep between the others, making the drains 24 feet apart—the ground was dug 8 inches deep and the trees pruned. The orchard bore 75 bushels the next year, nearly double the amount of any former year, and those so stunted that they had not made any growth for years, now sent up vigorous shoots. They continued in this fine condition for years, up to the time of writing, making shoots often three feet long.

Washes for the Bark of Fruit Trees.

The Working Farmer, in speaking of the inefficiency of lime wash, objects to it on account of its quick conversion from a caustic state to the state of carbonate, forming a hard crust upon the surface, and preventing the perspiration of the bark. Soap is recommended on account of its well known mildness, and consequent safety of application, at the same time that it preserves its causticity for an indefinite period, assisting in the destruction of insects and their eggs, and softening and cleansing the bark, as each successive rain washes down a portion. A solution of soda (known as bleacher's soda No. 1.) is most strongly recommended, for its power to cleanse, soften and render healthy the bark. For using, a pound is dissolved in a gallon of water. We mention these applications in order that our fruit raising readers may be able to give them a fair trial for a comparison of results.

Treatment of Injured Trees.

In the Country Gentleman for last week, I notice a letter from C. H. CLEAVELAND, recommending the use of Forsyth's compound for injured fruit trees. I presume he has not made use of it himself, or he would say so distinctly. I tried a great many experiments with it some years since, and being finally convinced that its healing qualities depended solely upon its capacity for excluding the air, I have since abandoned its use, because there are plenty of other materials which will answer equally well, which are much less troublesome to procure and apply. Gum shellac, dissolved in alcohol, is as good an application as can be made to small wounds, and in larger places, (as where part of a trunk of a tree is decayed,) I have found common grafting clay or wax to answer certainly as well as Forsyth's composition.

Forsyth's book was published fifty years ago, at which time horticulture was not as well understood by the people generally as at present. He was the king's gardener, and anything coming from him would possess more than its intrinsic value; and as for the certificates which accompany it, they can be had for anything, from a manure to a rose.

However, I would by no means object to a any body's using it, and will add my testimony that it is a good plaster to keep the air out, which I take to be the chief object of all plasters. H. W. S. CLEVELAND. *Burlington, N. J., March* 30.

The Curculio.

Here is a remedy for the curculio, which proved entirely successful in the garden of one of our citizens.

As soon as the fruit began to form, and the curculios were found to be about the trees, he took a barrel of air-slaked lime into the garden, and with a large shovel threw the lime among the trees, covering them completely, and to use his own expression, "making a *perfect smudge*." At this they seemed displeased and left; he observed them crawling over the lime-covered fruit in a few instances, but they appeared restless and uneasy, and soon all left. Along in June they again made their appearance, and the liming was repeated, which was again successful in driving them away; and once again, just before the plums began to ripen, he gave the trees another dose, having observed some curculios about. His trees were loaded with fruit, while there were but few grown elsewhere in the city. A large branch, loaded, was exhibited at the August exhibition of the Detroit Horticultural Society. I have no doubt this course would prove successful if thoroughly tried, and where the trees, as in this case, are sheltered from violent winds. CHAS. BETTS. *Detroit, Feb.*

Hardy Peaches for Oswego.

THE BECKWORTH PEACH.—This peach was raised from seed by Dr. Beckworth, near this city. The tree is very hardy, a fine grower, and never mildews, and a great and constant bearer. Fruit from medium to large —color red next the sun—flesh yellow, rich and good; red at the stone, which is small for so large a fruit—ripe the first of Sept. This peach sometimes reaches, in good cultivated gardens, nine and ten inches in circumference. All know the past season has been an unusual hard one for peaches. The Beckworth Peach with me, gave a fine crop, whereas the Early Tillotson, and other fine varieties, produced none. N. Goodsell informed me that in this county, wherever he found the Beckworth peach tree, he found peaches.

We have another fine peach, found growing in the garden of Esq. Lord, in this city, name unknown, though we sometimes call it the Lord Peach, to distinguish it from others. The tree makes a round, bushy, hard young growth, short and strong; slightly mildews at the top—leaves large, deep serrated. The leaves on this tree are never affected with the curl. Fruit medium in size, speckled with red next the sun—flesh, white, juicy, sweet, and first rate—ripens with the Early Tillotson, and equal to it in flavor. The White Imperial and Cole's Early Red, and a few others, promise well. S. WORDEN. *Minetto, Oswego Co., N. Y.*

Horticultural Notes.

PEACH STOCKS FOR PLUMS.—These have been pretty thoroughly denounced by cultivators generally, and yet in some instances they have succeeded well. S. L. GOODALE, of Saco, Maine, an intelligent and successful cultivator, states that out of five hundred young trees, planted with care in the best possible soil, not one in twenty ever paid the first cost of the tree. Other experiments resulted still more unfavorably, all perishing after cumbering the ground from two to five and seven years. He gives an exception however in case of a tree of the Imperial Gage, one of the best varieties for this purpose, which grew twenty five feet high, eight inches in diameter, and bore bushels of fruit. HENRY LITTLE, of Bangor, an equally skilful cultivator, entertains a more favorble opinion of peach stocks, and describes a tree in his garden which for seven years has grown finely and borne enormous crops, the branches resembling clusters of grapes, or strings of onions.

MANETTI STOCKS.—The Manetti Rose has been cultivated for some years past in this country, but what success has generally attended its use as stocks for budding, we have not been informed. A late number of the *Gardener's Chronicle*, presents some very favorable reports. A border of pillar roses, was planted eight or nine years ago, chiefly with varieties of Hybrid China, and Hybrid Bourbon, a part budded on Manetti, and a part on the Dog rose. At the present time, those budded on Manetti stocks, exhibit an appearance of great vigor, and present a strong contrast with those on the Dog rose. The former are seven to eight feet high, and among them are Baronne Prevost, Charles Duval, Legonne, Parigot, &c. They are ten years old, and the union between bud and stock is so perfect as scarcely to be distinguished. The following sorts are mentioned as succeeding very finely on this stock:—"Standard of Marengo, Duchess of Sutherland, Baronne Prevost, Beranger, Caroline de Sansal, Baronne Hallez (the most perfect and beautiful rose ever seen,) Geant des Batailles, &c."

FRUITFULNESS OF BUDDED AND ROOT-GRAFTED TREES.—Some months since, we published an abstract of the discussions on this subject in the North-Western Fruit Convention—we have just received the following remarks from ADNAH WILLIAMS, of Galesburg, Ill. "Have you observed any difference in the fruitfulness of trees, whether budded or root-grafted—here, trees that have been worked on sections of roots,—one of the first lots of trees planted here, brought from the neighborhood of Rochester, (from Asa Rowe, of Greece,) whether worked on whole or pieces of roots, I am unable to say, have almost universally proved unproductive, hardly an exception to be found; while trees sold from another nursery commenced here some years afterwards, which were budded, have, almost without exception, proved very fruitful." Some varieties are usually very productive, others the reverse—we do not see on what principle this peculiarity of those sorts could be so essentially changed by the mode of propagation—unless budding serves to render them more like dwarfs, and consequently tends to the production of fruit-buds. But facts are facts, and the subject is worthy of further examination.

DWARF PEARS FOR MARKET.—A writer in the Maine Farmer, proposes the four following varieties, for profit, in the following proportions for every hundred, which is a good selection:—

50 Louise Bonne Jersey,
20 Vicar of Winkfield,
20 Beurre d'Aremberg,
10 Glout Morceau, (strong soil.)

LARGE AND SMALL TREES.—Dr. Emmons, in his geological report, mentions evergrees trees on the Adirondack mountains, so reduced in growth by altitude as to be only five or six inches high, and Humboldt, in his "Cosmos," speaks of a species of pine only three tenths of an inch in height. On the other hand, the writer has seen pine trees in Tompkins county, N. Y., that measured one hundred and seventy feet high, which however were mere liliputians compared to the giants of the western coast in Oregon and California, some of them 10 feet in diameter, and 260 feet high—one, measured by Lewis and Clark, was 318 feet. A single tree in Astoria has made a hundred thousand shingles, which sold for $1500, in gold.

The Grazier.

Protection of Stock During Winter.

It is of vast consequence to the farmer, to decide the question whether stock should be sheltered during winter. Having been largely engaged, for many years, in the wool growing business, I have no hesitation in answering the question affirmatively. I found it the highest economy to have large and commodious shedding for all my sheep, though built in the cheapest manner; deeming it unwise to expend more money than was essential to the object in view, viz: to protect the stock and hay in the racks from the rain and snow. Having selected some place near a spring, on a dry soil, ground inclining sufficiently to carry off the water, and of equal importance, protected by rising ground from the prevailing storms, I planted three rows of posts—the middle range on the inside; which rough frame work was covered with boards with little expense. The roof should have a pitch of about 40 to 45 degrees. Where the situation was exposed, I boarded up the sides to keep off the winds.

With such rough structures, my success was eminently gratifying, as compared with my former barbarous practice of feeding my hay on the ground off the stacks. I have carried flocks of two thousand sheep through our hardest winters, with a loss of something less than three per cent. By getting the sheep into good order in the fall—taking good care of them in November and December—giving them the privilege of the sheds during winter, and giving them plenty of good hay in the day, I was saved the mortification of seeing them die off like rotten sheep in the spring of the year. Whether the theory of Liebig is correct or not, viz: that the lower the degree of cold to which the body is exposed, the more fuel must be added in the form of provender to keep up the standard of animal warmth; this I know, that the same amount of provender goes infinitely farther in keeping up a certain condition, when they are sheltered, than when exposed to the storms; and in support of Liebig's theory, would cite the acknowledged fact, that sheep will consume only about one-half the amount of hay during a warm winter, as compared with a very severe winter; also, another fact, that when sheep, by previous bad management, are permitted to get very low by the month of March, you cannot by any skill preserve them when unsheltered. Give the same sheep the privilege of shedding, and by care, they will not only live but improve through spring. Is it not preposterous—nay, absurd, to suppose that the health of sheep is improved, the vital organs strengthened, and the constitution invigorated, by having the wool soaked in the cold rains of spring and winter for days in succession, then suddenly frozen into a mass by the cold freezing weather, which invariably follows the rains of this season, or by having the snow which falls on their backs and sides, trickling down their bodies as melted by the animal heat. Our sheep are the creatures of art; we must care for them as we have made them. In a state of nature, they are capable of enduring the rigors of the seasons.

The analogy between man and the brutes, is the rampart behind which those conservatives of barbarous customs and habitudes try to entrench themselves. Grant it, for the sake of argument. Take a large mass of people of certain stages of society, where they have been exposed to hardships and exposure—how large a proportion fall a sacrifice to their situation, while some of them have strength of constitution to outlive them. Statistics of our times and of the past, show that the average of life is now nearly double in England, to what it was under Henry VIII. And why? At present, they are better protected and fed. Take all the stages from barbarism to the highest civilization of our own times, and see where population increases in the largest proportion independent of immigration and other extraneous causes? I answer, where man is best sheltered and fed.

I am inclined to treat this absurd hypothesis of "exposure," the more seriously, because we *instinctively* imbibe the impression that exposure is the parent of hardihood, not only as to man but to brutes—whereas reason and experience enlighten our sober second thoughts. G. E. H. *Brownsville, Penn., Feb.*, 1853.

Merits of Different Breeds of Sheep.

It is a commonly admitted fact, that fine wool cannot be produced in New-England with profit. The income from fine wooled sheep consists almost exclusively in the fleece, and that has fallen below the actual cost of production. In the south and west we have a vast territory, in which wool can be afforded at far less than its present prices.

The cost of keeping sheep in New-England cannot be estimated at less than $2, while in the south and west, sheep are pastured during the entire year for a shilling. Against such odds, even the shrewdness of Yankeedom is impotent. We must retire and leave this field of labor to those who have greater natural advantages. Energy and skill may defer the time, yet it must soon come when this class of sheep will as certainly pass away from us, as population and the value of our land shall increase. The importation of fine wooled sheep for cultivation here, is misdirected enterprise and capital. Such animals, no matter how large and beautiful, if they have no recommendation but their wool, they must take the course of empire westward. The increase of population, which is driving out our flocks of fine wooled sheep, requires the cultivation of a race of sheep which, in addition to their fleece, shall furnish our population with food. In this business there is now but little competition, and superior mutton commands extravagant prices. The few who have engaged in the breeding of this class of sheep, are reaping a rich pecuniary harvest. The great majority of farmers are keeping sheep for one and a half dollars per head of annual income. All these ought to know, and so far as my humble efforts can go, they shall know, the important secret that some of us are receiving an annual income of fifteen dollars per head, from sheep costing but a trifle more than theirs, with the exception of the first cost.

With such views, I disposed of all my fine wooled sheep four year since. I had then to select a new stock. The qualities I wished to secure were *large size, good constitution, early maturity, and a disposition to increase in flesh and fat.*

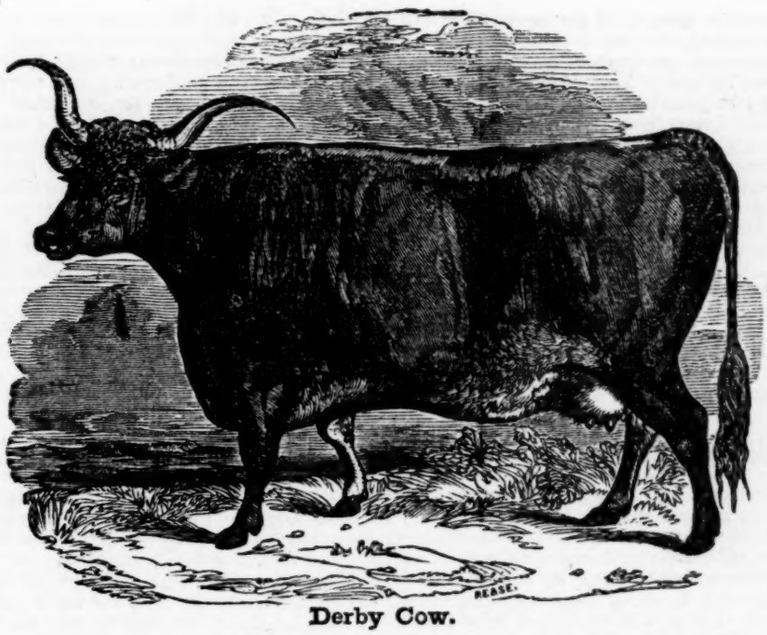
That I might be able to form an intelligent opinion on the merits of different kinds, I spent considerable time in reading, correspondence, and travel, to become acquainted with the best breeds in this country and in Europe. My impressions concerning a few of these varieties, may be of service to others in a similar position. The first which attracted my attention was the then recently imported

French Merino.

This kind of sheep had the desirable qualities of large size and heavy fleece, but there is in this country a prejudice against Merino mutton, which, whether well founded or not, makes it impolitic to breed them for mutton sheep. There is one other obvious objection to them. On opening their fleece it appears full of a fluid which is in the form of small, yellowish shining globules, except near the surface, where it forms with dust, &c., a dark and hard crust. This fluid proves to be a natural and constant excretion from the skin of the animal. Such a drain upon the constitution of any animal, would seem unfavorable to their rapid increase. But this excretion proves on analysis to be still worse than it appears, for it is composed largely of animal fat, which is the very substance we wish to retain. Another circumstance is, that this excretion varies according to the condition of the animal, so that the more highly they are fed, the faster does the fat pass of through the skin. My conclusion was, that this sheep might be useful where wool was the only object, but that it was not desirable as a mutton sheep.

The South Down.

This is a beautiful and very distinct variety, and is



Derby Cow.

The original breed of cattle in Derbyshire, (England) was long-horned. It was valued for the dairy, the cows giving rich milk in considerable quantities. The above cut represents one of the cows, taken from Youatt. The breed was not readily disposed to fatten, and on this account has given way to the Short-horns.

very successfully grown in in this country. When well bred, their constitution is good, the fleece is of medium weight and fineness, they rear fine lambs, and are very superior mutton. This breed has no fault, and but one deficiency—it does not grow large enough to compete with the

LEICESTERS.

This variety of sheep is with many a favorite. There are a few flocks in this country under careful culture, which can scarcely be surpassed. The elegance of their anatominal structure indicates a long course of pure breeding, and perhaps an over degree of refinement. The system called in-and-in breeding, may be carried too far, and cannot be safely practiced but by judicious selections by careful and scientific breeders. Purity may be preserved at the expense of weight of fleece, and strength and vigor of constitution. There remarks are suggested by the appearance of the Leicester sheep in this country.

COTSWOLD.

I have selected this breed of sheep for my own cultivation, as combining more desirable qualities as a mutton sheep, than any other known variety. Its large size removes it from all competition except with the Leicester. Compared with them the appearance of the Cotswold indicates a more recent origin, less refinement of anatomy, less delicacy of style, equal beauty of form, less liability to disease, and that greater vigor of constitution given by the fresh blood of a new and rising race. Some of the best of this breed of sheep, are now known as New-Oxfordshires. I am keeping both varieties, and have yet had no reason to regret my selection.

They are prolific.—After two years of age they usually bring twins. The lambs become fat, and are worth in autumn five dollars to the butcher. Selected for breeding, the lambs sell at from ten to twenty-five dollars each. A gentleman in Canada who had fourteen of this class of sheep, informed me that he one year raised from them twenty-eight lambs, and sold them for seven hundred dollars.

Their wool is profitable.—The wool of this sheep, compared with the Merino, is dry, clean, and less soft. The staple is very long. No other sheep produce so heavy a fleece of pure wool. Some washed fleeces have weighed as high as twenty pounds. A friend in Virginia informs me that he has sheared from the same sheep, over thirty-seven pounds of clean washed wool in two consecutive years. This wool sells at thirty cents per pound. The lightest fleeces are from bearing ewes, and these will average seven pounds each, so that there is no kind of wool selling higher by the fleece.

These sheep are hardy.—I have kept them three years, and have not had a case of disease among them. Their long heavy fleece protects them from cold, and turns off the storms.

They come to early maturity.—They may be fatted with profit when a year old. At two I have seen them fatted with very little grain, and sold to the butcher for eighteen dollars each.

They are disposed to become fat.—It is well known that a given amount of food will produce a far greater amount of valuable fat and flesh on some animals than others. Grain fed to these sheep, produces more pounds of meat than when fed to swine, and the meat sells higher by the pound. The *Genesee Farmer* notices experiments in England on this very point. The food is carefully weighed and fed to the differents kinds of sheep, and the result proves that a given amount of food produces more Cotswold mutton than any other kind.

These sheep obtain a great size—A standing premium of one hundred dollars, for a sheep weighing two hundred pounds in the mutton, has been taken by this breed alone. The wool will pay the expense of keeping until three years of age. They have then been fatted to weigh three hundred pounds, and sold for twenty-five dollars each. It has not been uncommon for this breed of sheep to furnish specimens approaching four hundred pounds, live weight. The two premium sheep of this kind in England, last year, reached the enormous weight of four hundred and twenty and for hundred and ten pounds.

These sheep are well adapted to small farms, and thrive best in small flocks. The farmer of small means will find that with good care, fifteen of these sheep will produce as large an income as one hundred of the common kind, and a much larger profit.

As ornaments to the grounds of gentlemen of wealth and taste, this variety of sheep is unrivaled. They have no taste for roving, never escape from their enclosure, are quiet and harmless among shrubbery and trees, gentle and even affectionate and grateful among children. Their great square forms and fleeces of snowy whiteness, are suggestive of comfort and good cheer, and their broad countenances beam with a quiet contentment and freedom from anxiety, which a wise man might well envy.

To many, the humble occupations and quiet pleasures of rural life, appear insipid, but for myself, I glory in the sentiment which the great bard of nature has placed in the mouth of his shepherd—"I am a true laborer; I earn that I eat, I get that I wear, I owe no man hate, envy no man's happiness, glad of other men's good, content with my harm, and the greatest of my pride is to see my ewes graze, and my lambs play." JOHN T. ANDREW. *West Cornwall, Ct.*

Stocks and Crops in Caledonia County, Vt.

No one interested in farming operations can pass through Caledonia County, without observing every where numerous evidences of the genuine thrift and manly independence of the cultivators or her fertile soil. The true spirit of improvement seems to be hovering over their beautiful farms, counselling them to greater effort for the elevation of their profession to its true rank and dignity. It is a cheering sign of the times that a spirit of inquiry, of experiment and improvement, prevails among the mass of farmers in all parts of the country. They are anxious to know more of the rationale of their business. They are not satisfied with travelling the old paths their ancestors trod, but with a noble enthusiasm, are launching boldly out upon a new, yet promising course of culture, which augurs well of triumphant success. A halo of light is thrown into every department of his business by the revelations of science, inspiring him with a newer life and prompting him to exert a more powerful and energetic action.

The farmers of Caledonia County have caught this spirit. We behold it in their more generously cultivated fields, in their improved stock, and in the almost unparalleled product of their dairies.

It is a peculiar characteristic of this section of Vermont, that equal fertility extends to the tops of the highest hills, affording the very best pasturage in the world. Hence the large quantities of beef, annually turned off to market and fattened at the cheapest rate. The stock of cattle are mostly the improved native. They are esteemed the best for the dairy. In some parts of the County, the Devons have been introduced, and are preferred for working oxen and early beef. There are also some herds of Durhams and Ayershires, which, crossed with the native, produce very fine stock for all purposes.

Ira Brainard, Esq., of Danville, has a pair of steers, four years old, a cross of the Devon with the Durham, which weigh 4,300 lbs. and girt eight feet. They have not had extra keeping till within a few months. Mr. B. is preparing them for the shambles, and we shall again hear a report from them, such as will do honor to the owner and the State.

I mention in this connection, a mammoth yoke of three year old Durham steers, owned by Mr. Daniel Richardson, of Waitsfield, Washington county, the girt of which is seven and a half feet, weight 3800 lbs. These cattle are thought to be the best in Vermont. In size and beauty they are seldom equalled.

Last year, Mr. Brainard raised 216 bushels of oats on two acres. The ground had been heavily manured from the barn-yard, the year previous, and planted with corn and potatoes. It yielded a profitable crop. Six bushels of oats to the acre were sown. Many of the farmers are in favor of heavy seeding with oats; five and six bushels are commonly sown on an acre, where the land is rich and well prepared. Large crops are raised in this County. The average yield per acre is about 60 bushels. The best farmers get from 75 to 100 bushels. Mr. Joel Fletcher, of Lyndon, raised in 1852, 2,000 bushels, worth 42 cents per bushel. His crop of potatoes from 22 acres, amounted to 7,000 bushels, worth 25 cents, to be manufactured into starch. They were the long red variety. He also raised 150 bushels of herds-grass seed, which he sold for $3,30 per bushel. He uses large quantities of muck, mixing it equally with stable manure, and applying it in the spring, at the rate of about 25 cart loads to the acre. Spreads and plows in for potatoes, and the next year follows with oats, and seeds down with herds-grass and clover, using one peck of the former and 10 lbs. of the latter. Mr. F. has a beatiful herd of Devon cattle. He usually winters 100 head. One pair of yearling steers weighed, in Sept. 1852, 2,050 lbs. They followed their dams the first summer, and have had liberal keeping since.

The farmers in this County are beginning to appreciate the value of turneps and carrots for their stock. The largest crop of carrots was raised last year by Mr. J. C. Hodge, of St. Johnsbury. The product on 11 rods of ground, was 110 bushels, or at the rate of 1,760 bushels per acre. The variety was the long orange red. The ground was heavily manured with well rotted stable manure, and plowed in about twelve inches deep. Soil, a black rich mould mixed with gravelly sub-soil. Seed, sown the 1st of May in drills one foot apart, and thinned to four or five inches distant.

Wheat is raised with success upon the higher hills. On the low lands, the rust and wevils destroy the crop. It has been found necessary to sub-soil, in order to get a good return. Many have tried the experiment, and it proved very satisfactory. The average crop is 20 bushels per acre.

Caledonia County has a flourishing Agricultural Society, which creates a spirit of emulation among the farmers, and they vie with each other in attaining the true and most important object of making their farms the most productive with the least expense. W. A. WHITE. *Lancaster, N. H.*

Young Lambs.

To raise a lamb, that's "over the dam,"
Mind what I say, he'll skip and play.

It is a very nice operation to raise a young lamb, after he refuses food, has a cold mouth, stiff neck, &c.

We have been successful in hydropathy on man and animals, contrary to old practice. Put the lamb into a bucket of water, as warm as you can hold your hand without scalding; let him remain there about four minutes, or until all tremor subsides. Then take him out, and wipe him over with a warm cloth or sponge, and if not too far gone, give him a table-spoonful of warm drink. Strong green tea, or ginger tea, adding sugar and milk, or all mixed together, are good. Hot wool blankets should be in readiness, and wound close around him, covering all but his head, from the air; let there be two sets, and change often. As soon as he is so far revived, as to act like eating, give him a tea-spoonful or two of milk, warm from the ewe, or "new cow's milk." As soon as he is hungry, and not before, feed him lightly. Here the great secret lies in feeding and rearing young lambs. We are apt to over feed; this often kills them. Their stomachs are weak, they cannot digest but a little at a time. Therefore feed but little and often at first.

Let us reason—Of what use is an extra quantity of food forced into the stomach, where there is not sufficient gastric juice, the solvent of the food, or other chemical agents, which weak nature has not at command, to dissolve and digest the food lodged there at once?

The stomach acts like the mill, which was so overfed as to clog the wheels. The inoffensive lamb has no other remedy, but premature death. S. W. JEWETT. *Middlebury, Vt., March* 17, 1853.

The care and attention the farmer bestows on his domestic animals is a sure index of his thrift, as well as of the natural kindness of his disposition.

Horn Distemper, Horn Ail, Hollow Horn.

These terms, as every farmer knows, are synonomous. They are used to represent a disease among cattle, which is usually described in the following manner:—

Symptoms.—Coldness of the horn, dullness of the eyes, sluggishness, want of appetite, a disposition to lie down, and sudden and rapid falling off in milk. In severe cases, the animal tosses its head, utters a low moan, at intervals, and exhibits indications of great pain.

These are the most prominent symptoms, but they are such as show themselves only after the disease is seated, and generally after the malady exhibits itself clearly enough to be easily distinguished as above, twenty-four hours decides the point whether the animal lives or dies. Now many diseases in the animal, as well as human species, which are considered sudden and rapid, have incipient stages, which the observing eye can and will detect and ward off, while the careless and negligent leave the matter too long, and often, in consequence, lose a valuable animal.

We wish now to note the incipient stages in horn distemper, a careful attention to which we have never known to fail of warding off the severe form of the disease.

First, then we will say, that horn distemper is *generally*, although by no means *always*, the result of poor keeping and poor care during our long winter; sometimes, however, whole families of cattle are liable to it from hereditary descent.

When the disease is the result of poor keeping, it usually breaks out in the spring, some months or so before time to turn out to pasture, but it sometimes happens that animals of naturally good constitution, though threatened with the distemper, will weather through the foddering season, and after getting out to grass, will even get fat during the summer, but the seeds of disease are within, only waiting an opportunity to break out, which usually happens after the first cold storm in October. Every good farmer should have an eye to his cattle, he should never let a day go by without noticing them. Horn ail may most always be detected in its incipient stages, by observing the following. Some months or more before the breaking out of the disease in its acute form, the bowels of the animal seem looser, the dung is blacker and more fetid than usual, they eye is duller, the animal seems weak when walking, lacks animation and is apt to loiter behind when driven in company with other cattle, sometimes unnatural shivering after drinking takes place. In some cases, drops of water fall occasionally from the eyes, and clots of mucus from the nose.

When any of the above symptoms present themselves, the following remedy should be administered, and here we will say, that we first read of it in the "Practical Farmer," an admirable work published many years ago, and afterwards, some years since, in the Cultivator:

6 table spoonsful Soot;
1 " " Black Pepper;
1 " " Ginger;
1 " " Salt;

3 Eggs, and Indian meal enough to make a stiff batter. Mix all well together, and make it into four balls; give one morning and evening till gone. The four balls will generally effect a cure; should it not do so entirely, repeat the dose. We have seen it used in many cases, and have never known a failure. Even in the severest cases, we have great confidence in this remedy. When this fails, we place little reliance in boring the horns, slitting the tail, smoking the head, and a variety of other remedies often used.

There is no difficulty in administering the above. Some cattle will take the balls from the hand, draw them in with their tongue, and swallow them immediately; if, however, they will not do this, put a pint of meal in a box or manger, cover the ball well with the meal, and while eating the meal, the animal will also swallow the medicine. By this mode of administration, all trouble of tying the creature up by the head, drawing out the tongue, &c., is avoided.

We have known cattle with a constitutional tendency to horn distemper, that have became as tough and hardy as other cattle, by proper attention to the first stages of the disease. Hundreds of cattle are annually lost in the spring, after getting them through the winter, simply for want of vigilence on the part of their owners; and if we can succeed in awakening attention to this important subject, even with a few, we trust we shall not have written in vain. H. C. W. *Putnam Valley.*

Best Sheep.

Messrs. Editors—A correspondent inquires, "What is the best kind of sheep?" I have just received three from abroad, which appear to me to be in some respects superior to any I have before seen. They are the *largest* variety known, and have attained, in England, the enormous weight of over four hundred pounds. For symmetry of form, they are unsurpassed; the flesh is heavily laid on the most valuable parts, and the offal is light. They have great readiness to fatten, and have *been proved*, by actual experiment, to make more *flesh* and *tallow* from a given amount of food, than any other sheep. It has been decided by good judges that it is the best breed of mutton sheep in England. The fleece is heavy. The staple long, white and silky, affords more *clean* wool than any other variety. These sheep are called Improved Cotswolds, or New-Oxfordshires, and I received mine from the flock of John T. Andrew, Esq., of West Cornwall, Conn. Eli L. Holden. *Clarendon, Vt., March* 25, 1853.

Lice on Cows, &c.—A correspondent of the Southern Planter, says:—"I saw in some agricultural work, perhaps your own, that the water in which Irish potatoes have been boiled, if applied to cows, &c., would kill lice upon them. I tried it several times with signal success, and a few days ago, ordered my boy to try it upon my cows, which, at this time of the year, generally are full of ticks; the result of which is, that the vermin have all taken their departure."

Farming in New-Hampshire.

Mr. Hiram Noyes of Lisbon, N. H., has a farm of 300 acres, on what is called Sugar Hill. The soil is a deep, black marl, rather stony. He raises from three to five hundred bushels of wheat annually. He breaks up his sward land in September. In the spring he again plows and harrows well. Sows one and a half bushels of wheat to the acre, and at the same time puts on 100 pounds of plaster per acre. The variety is the Red Bearded and Tea. Average crop from 20 to 25 bushels per acre. In the fall, after harvesting, he draws 25 loads of well rotted barn-yard manure on to an acre—spreads and plows in. The following spring the land is again plowed, and prepared for a crop of potatoes. He plants the "Long John" variety. After the first hoeing he applies half a gill of plaster to each hill. His average crop is three to four hundred bushels per acre. In the three past years, 1850, '51 and '52, Mr. N. sold 11,000 bushels of potatoes to a neghboring starch factory. For 4,200 of these he got 30 cents per bushel. He sold the remainder from 23 to 30 cts. In the above years he reserved about 2,000 bushels for home consumption. His potatoes are entirely free from disease. His beautiful farm in appearance, shows him to be a thorough and successful cultivator; and his large crops, all yielding him a good profit, clearly demonstrate the truth, that by the application of intelligence and practical knowledge to all matters of the farm, the the farmer may arrive to competence and wealth. W. A. W. *Lancaster, N. H.*

Notes for the Month.

THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER: A scientific treatise on Agricultural Chemistry, the Geology of Agriculture; on Plants, Animals, Manures, and Soils. Adapted to Practical Agriculture. By J. A. NASH. New-York, C. M. Saxton—price 50 cents.

A work to embrace all these subjects, within about 220 moderate 12 mo. pages, must of necessity take a somewhat summary view of them; but in the present instance we think the author has been quite successful in condensing a great deal of matter within the small compass he had prescribed for himself. All works on scientific agriculture, and more especially on chemistry and its relations, must partake largely of the nature of *suggestions*, until actual experiment has spoken more decisively. With this view, and for more common use, a plain, condensed treatise of moderate extent, may be more convenient and useful, than one of a larger size and more diffuse character. In some portions of this work, the brevity is too great for one who has no previous knowledge of science; but generally the language and illustrations from practice are simple, plain and easily understood; and the frequent allusions to the farmer's every-day operations render it of more common application in practice than usual in elementary treatises on scientific agriculture. We commend it to young practical farmers, who may wish to go into *the reasons* of their various operations, and to obtain the suggestions of science, as one of the best that has yet appeared, although we should have been glad had more space been devoted to draining, rotation of crops, subsoiling, and pulverization of soils. The analysis of soils, which a few years since was supposed to be the means of ushering in at once an agricultural millennium, the author seems to think a subject for farmers not to meddle much with, and entertains the opinion that there are not twenty men in the *whole world* who can analyze soil "*reliably*."

ANOTHER IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A writer in a late number of the *National Era*, announces a discovery, which promises to equal in importance that of Comstock in "Terra-culture," for which he has been asking Congress, as well as the Legislature of this state, to give him a few hundred thousand dollars, to enable him to reveal it to the public. The discoverer of this new law in vegetable physiology, seems to be as much troubled as poor Comstock was, to ascertain how he can disclose the secret, and at the same time secure "to the discloser, *and those who labor to give it to the public*, an ample reward." But the proprietors of this secret—a discovery vastly more important than that of the use of "the steam engine and the telegraph," because it will cause the potato to grow in a healthy condition, "on hill-tops and by the waysides, and *over the graves of loved ones*, to furnish food for the living, teeming, half-starving millions of earth!!"—have come to the conclusion to sell this great secret to "practical farmers," for the "trifling sum of five dollars!" The editor of the Era, vouches for the integrity of the writer, and in so doing proves only that his effort is to be attributed to ignorance of the investigations which have been made both in Europe and in this country, in relation to the potato rot. The same discovery, announced as having been made by "an obscure farmer of Michigan," so far as we can judge from the tenor of the article, has been proclaimed time and again, and has been as often proved of no avail in preventing the rot.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE—The building and the arrangements for the World's Fair at New-York, are approaching completion, though it is now conceded that the Fair will not be opened on the first of May, as was anticipated. It is stated that Col. JOHNSON, Secretary of our State Ag. Society, is to have charge of the Agricultural Department, and Mr. J. E. HOLMES of the Machinery. Two better appointments for these places could not have been made.

LARGE YIELD OF CARROTS.—MR. J. WINNE, of Bethlehem, Albany county, secured a very large crop of carrots, by means of the following treatment. A piece of land measuring 333 feet in length, and 84 in width, about five-eighths of an acre, was plowed in the spring as early as the ground was dry enough, and a dressing of manure from the barn yard turned in. It was then suffered to remain till sometime in May, when it was thoroughly worked over with a cultivator harrow, marked into rows thirteen inches apart, and planted immediately. As soon as the plants were in sight, a little plaster was sprinkled along the rows, which, in addition to its fertilizing effect, was a great assistance in seeing the rows while weeding. They received two more hoeings and weedings, but no other extra care. The crop was dug quite late, and secured by plowing quite close to the rows, and then pulling the carrots by hand. They were put up in long narrow heaps with the tops outward, which not only keeps out the frost, but leaves the tops so that they can be cut in the heap very rapidly and fed green to cattle, horses or sheep, who are very fond of them. The product of the ground cultivated was 730 bushels. The variety was the Long Orange Carrot. The crop was entered for competition at the winter show, but owing to some informality in the statements did not come within the requirements of the Society.

IMPROVED CATTLE.—Those who wish to improve their breed of cattle, are referred to the advertisement of L. G. MORRIS, who, we are glad to perceive, is carrying out the English practice of letting for the season high bred males. In this way a few farmers, by clubbing together, can avail themselves of their use, without the heavy outlay necessary for their purchase.

IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.—Another of the famous Durham bulls, bred by the late Thos. Bates, of Kirkleavington, England, has recently been brought to this country, by LORILARD SPENCER, Esq., of Westchester county, N. Y., viz: Duke of Athol, 10.150—sired by 2d Duke of Oxford—dam, Dutchess 54th. He was three years old in Sept. last.

SALE OF POULTRY.—At a public sale of poultry at the auction room of S. M. Parke, in this city, on the 30th ult., eight pairs of Spanish fowls sold at an average of $4.12½ per pair; and nineteen lots of China fowls, consisting of three each, a cock and two hens, averaged $7.25,—one lot selling as high as $26.

STONE HILL POTATOES.—We are indebted to Mr. D. A. BULKLEY, of Williamstown, Mass., for a barrel of these potatoes, which he recommends very highly for quality, productiveness, and freedom from rot. We tried them last year, very much to our satisfaction. They can be procured of Mr. B. by addressing him at Williamstown, Mass.

CHESS AMONG WHEAT.—Linus Cone, of Troy, Mich., furnishes the Rural New-Yorker with an account of his experiments in eradicating chess from wheat. After many years trial, he has so far reduced the quantity produced from his old fields, that although not entirely clear, he confidently believes the chess would not amount to an ounce in 500 bushels. No chess now grows on low ground where it formerly grew in abundance, even if the wheat should be killed. He proposes as an experiment, that a piece of ground be selected where chess commonly grows, and sow a part with *picked* seed wheat, and leave a part unsowed, and observe the result. He does not state what this will be, but it is evident that if the wheat grows, there will be a much smaller crop of chess with the wheat, than where none has been sown.

ROTATION OF CROPS.—The Michigan Farmer gives a system of rotation practiced by a successful farmer:—He turns under a crop of clover, rolls the sod well to pack down the layer of clover and prevent injury from drouth, and plants with corn; plows in autumn, and leaves the whole to settle till spring; then uses the har-

row and roller only, in putting in barley; when this is harvested, one plowing brings the field into the best condition for wheat, in putting in which the harrow or cultivator is again followed by the roller, and a crop of clover succeeds.

United States Ag. Society.—A correspondent sends us a review of the proceedings, at the last annual meeting of this society, which we think it injudicious to publish at present. When the Convention, at which it was organized, was called, we were decidedly in favor of an Agricultural Bureau, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in preference to a voluntary association, believing, with our correspondent, that "a good practical straight-forward man," at the head of such a Bureau, would accomplish much more for the interests of Agricultural, than could be done by any society. Others, eminent for their devotion to the cause, thought differently. They considered the organization of a society the first object to be accomplished, and the first step toward securing the objects we looked for from the organization of an Agricultural Bureau.

The society was organised, and has held its first annual meeting under as favorable circumstances as could have been anticipated, and we heartily wish it success. To carry it, however, into successful operation, will require great prudence and energy, as well as much time and means, on the part of its board of managers. With these, a successful course may be reasonably anticipated; but without them, its failure to accomplish any great good, may be confidently predicted.

Sheep Shearing Festival.—It will be seen, by an advertisement in this paper, that Mr. Bingham, of Cornwall, Vermont, proposes to renew his annual Sheep-Shearing Festival, which is to be held this year, on the first and second days of June, at the well known public house of Mr. Hyde, in Sudbury. We like this plan, as it will afford the public an opportunity to examine the sheep with the fleeces on and off, and to test, by the scales and their own judgment, the weight and quality of the wool.

Canadian Agriculture.—We cannot better set forth the efforts making, at least in some parts of Canada, for the advancement of agricultural improvement, than by giving the following extract of a letter from James Lee, Esq.: "We farmers of Missisquoi County, Canada East, have a good farming county, and try to keep up a spirit of improvement among us, by forming and supporting agricultural societies. We live under a fostering government, who aids us all in its power, by public grants, &c, and *has* done for thirty years back. Could you attend our annual exhibitions, I doubt not you would be surprised to see what a small county like ours can do, which only contains four townships. We have raised, and in connection with our public money, distributed in premiums from $1,100 to $1,200 each year, for several years back. I shall forward you two acts passed by our Parliament the first part of the present session, for your perusal, which I trust, when in operation, will enable us to extend the benefits of agricultural information, by establishing model farms, agricultural schools, colleges, &c., &c., which must prove an immense benefit to the present and rising generation."

Mulching Potatoes.—Being a disciple of reasonable innovation, I became an easy proselyte to the experiment of mulching potatoes, as performed by Messrs. Somers & Skinner, and quoted by you from the Plough, Loom and Anvil, in your April No. for 1852, page 140. I followed their different methods of planting, and planted by themselves, in three separate fields, the Early Junes, the Mercer and the Moore—the soils all different—each planting yielding the smallest potatoes I ever grew—not over one-tenth large enough for the table. I would ask Messrs. S. & S., for the information of my successors, how they hoed them? I hoed mine with the *pitchfork!* When the thistles attempted the advantage, I inverted the straw *once*, while wet, which was effectual. I would be more general, and detail minutely every particular, but can see no use of more than the result, as any one wishing to try the experiment can turn to the Cultivator as above mentioned. I shall try it again, and hope that those who have, and do, will report through the Cultivator or Country Gentleman. B.

The Vermont State Ag. Society has issued its list of premiums to be awarded at its next Fair, to be held at Montpelier, on the 13th, 14th and 15th days of September next. The premium list is a very large one for a State of its size, amounting to nearly $3,500, and is one of the most complete and best arranged that has fallen under our notice. We are pleased to see that the premiums for horses, are so arranged, as to call out a full exhibition of all the best horses of the State. There are three classes of premiums, especially for Morgan horses, the descendants of "Sherman Morgan," the "Woodbury Morgan," and the "Bullrush Morgan," occupying each a separate class. The fourth class is for crosses between these three branches of the Morgan horse. Competitors for these premiums, must produce pedigrees, showing satisfactorily the blood of both sire and dam of the animals exhibited, in order that the future publications of the society, may furnish records of the blood of desirable Morgan horses. With its liberal list of premiums, and its energetic board of officers, we doubt not the next Fair of this society will equal the most sanguine expectations of its friends, and prove in the highest degree creditable to the State.

Officers of the Society:—President—Frederick Holbrook, Brattleboro'.

Vice Presidents—H. B. Stacy, Burlington, E. Hammond, Middlebury.

Corresponding Sec'y—J. A. Beckwith, Middlebury.

Recording Sec'y—Luther Cross, Montpelier.

Treasurer—John Spalding, Montpelier.

Auditor—E. P. Walton, Montpelier.

Directors—B. B. Newton, St. Albans, Henry Keyes, Newbury, E. B. Chase, Lyndon, J. W. Colburn, Springfield, J. W. Vail, Bennington, Geo. T. Hodges, Rutland, Portus Baxter, Derby.

☞Catalogues of the Cattle to be sold by Col. Sherwood, at Auburn, on the 8th of June next, can be had at this office.

Fine Crop of Carrots.—William Nelson, of Ashtabula county, Ohio, furnishes the Ohio Farmer with a statement of a very successful experiment in raising carrots by high cultivation, at the rate of 2000 bushels per acre, on a small scale. One experiment was made on rich land, unmanured, made mellow a foot in depth, and yielded as above. Another part of the ground was manured in trenches under each drill, at the rate of 12 bushels of manure to the square rod. This was planted at a wet and unfavorable time, and but little of the seed came up, but such carrots as grew, exceeded in size the others by fifty per cent, many being five inches in diameter, and weighing over four pounds. We have long been satisfied, that the cheapest way, by far, to raise carrots, is to expend freely at the outset in enriching and deepening the soil—an expenditure which will will be repaid four-fold in the subsequent product.

Clover Manure for Wheat.—The Michigan Farmer furnishes an experiment, reported by O. Hall, in which a clover crop was turned under deeply towards the close of the summer, and afforded the next year but 12 bushels of wheat per acre, while a naked fallow adjoining, similarly treated in all other respects, yielded 18 bushels. The next year, half of a clover field was plowed during the last half of 6 mo. (June) and the other portion a month and a half later. The former yielded 24 bushels of wheat per acre; the latter but 13 bushels. There are several causes which might operate towards this result, among which is the want of decay in the green crop when plowed late, and the injury it might produce by increasing the effects of drouth. During wet seasons, or on heavy soils, inclining to be too wet, the reverse might take place. The subject is worthy the attention, and the careful and accurate experiments of farmers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We hope our readers will not fail to peruse the advertisements given in this sheet. They are all of more or less interest to the farmer who desires to procure the means necessary to enable him to carry on his operations most profitably. For Seed Drills and Broadcast Sowing Machines, see advertisement of P. SEYMOUR, of East Bloomfield, whose machines have been long in use, and have, so far as we have heard, given entire satisfaction—for Ketchum's Mowing Machine, see advertisement of HOWARD & Co., Buffalo, and for Mowers and Reapers combined, those of EMERY & Co., Albany, and JEROME & ELLISON, New-York—for Horse Powers and Threshers, those of E. W. BADGER, Fly Creek, N. Y., WHEELER, MELICK & Co., and EMERY & Co., Albany, and J. A. PITTS, Buffalo. Most of these Machines can also be procured at the Ag. Warehouses of R. L. ALLEN, JOHN MAYHER, LONGETT & GRIFFING, and G. H. BARR & Co., New-York.

Those wishing to improve their breeds of Domestic Animals, are referred to the advertisements of J. B. BURNETT, Syracuse, DAVID HILL, Bridport, Vt., and R. BATTELL, Norfolk, Conn., for fine Horses—to those of J. M. SHERWOOD, Auburn, L. G. MORRIS, Mount Fordham, and W. P. & C. S. WAINWRIGHT, for pure bred cattle—to A. L. BINGHAM, Cornwall, Vt., and Mr. MORRIS, for Sheep, and to B. V. FRENCH, Braintree, Mass., for Suffolk Pigs.

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

OF the best quality, and various other Fertilizers, for sale at the lowest prices

PLOWS, and all other Farming and Gardening Tools, and a large assortment of Field and Garden Seeds, of the best quality. R. L. ALLEN,

April 12—15—7t—m2t. 189 & 191 Water Street, N. Y.

Super-phosphate of Lime.

IN bags and barrels, made by C. B. DeBurgh, a warranted pure and genuine article, for sale by

GEO. DAVENPORT,

No. 5 Commercial, corner of Chatham-st., Boston,

Agent for the manufacturer, with directions for use.

Also, for sale, Ground Bone, Bone Dust, Burnt Bone, Guano, and Grass Seeds of reliable quality.

April 7—14—1t—mtf.

Dairy Salt.

THE attention of Dairymen is particularly called to a very superior article of Steam Refined Rock Salt, prepared expressly for the Dairy, at the City Steam Mills, put up in bags of a peck, and one bushel each. For sale by

C. N. BEMENT.

Albany, April, 1853.—14—eo3t—m1t.

A Card to Dairymen.

CLARKE'S EXCELSIOR CHURN is beyond all question, "*the best churn*" *for large dairies.* The two favorite sizes, are $7 00, and $10.00 each. The latter size is suitable for ten to thirty cows, indeed for any large dairy, as one hundred pounds of first rate butter can be produced in it, at three churnings, in less than one hour. It will be delivered, on all paying orders, in Boston, New-York and Buffalo, free of charge for freight. ☞*Every churn sent out, is warranted to please!* This new and saleable Churn, presents great inducements to capitalists, and manufactnring companies, to purchase State and County rights. For full description, recommendation, &c., apply, at any time, to GEO. B. CLARKE, Patentee, Leonardsville, Madison co., N. Y. May, 1853.

m—1t.*

Foreign Grapes.

THE subscriber has a first rate collection of all the leading varieties of Foreign Grape vines, one and two years old. All have fruited on the place, and are warranted.

P. T. BARNUM.

Iranistan, Bridgeport Conn.—May 1—1t

Fowls for Sale.

THE subscriber, having been engaged for several years in procuring from the most reliable sources, the best imported breeds of fowls, has now on hand choice specimens of the White, Red, and Buff Shanghais, Brahmapootra, Royal Cochin, Black Spanish, Dorking and several varieties of the Pheasant Breeds of Fowls. V. S. SMITH,

April 7, 1853—14—1t—m2t. Buffalo.

Alb. Agricultural Works, Warehouse, & Seedstore.

SEED GRAINS,
WHEAT,
BARLEY,
OATS,
TIMOTHY, CLOVER,

PEAS, BEANS, &c., &c., and a choice selection of Garden Seeds, warranted fresh and true to name.

EMERY & CO., 369, 371 & 373

April 14—15—2t—m1t. Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

MANURES.

FERTILIZERS of all kinds for sale by the subscribers.

IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, Superphosphate of Lime—both the above made after the recipe of Prof. Mapes.

PERUVIAN GUANO, Sulphuric Acid, Bone-Dust, Potash Sparlings, Poudrette, Plaster of Paris, &c., &c.

GEO. H. BARR & CO.,

May 1, 1853—1t. 53 Courtland street, N. Y.

Stowell's Evergreen Corn,

RAISED by Prof. J. J. Mapes. For the superiority of this Corn over all other varieties, see Vols. 3 and 4 of the Working Farmer. Price $1 per quart.

LONGETT & GRIFFING,

15—4t—m1t. No. 25 Cliff-street, New-York.

United States Agricultural Warehouseand Seedstore.

No. 197 *Water street, near Fulton street, New-York.*

MERCHANTS, Planters and Farmers, in want of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS or SEEDS, for shipping, plantation, farm or garden purposes, will please call and examine our extensive and superior assortment of goods in the above line, unsurpassed by any other house in the United States, for finish, material and workmanship, and of the most approved patterns; all of which we will sell on as good terms as any other house in this city.

We have among our assortment the far-famed and unequaled EAGLE D. & F. PLOWS, warranted to draw lighter and do as good work in sod or stubble ground, as any other Plow to be found in the United States.

We also have the highest premium Straw Cutters, Fan Mills, Grain Mills, Premium Stalk Cutters, Horse Powers, Threshers and Separators of different kinds; Ketchum's celebrated Mowing Machine, unsurpassed; Hussey's Reaping Machine—also, McCormick's Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses, Hay and Hide Presses, Brick Machines, Harrows of all kinds, Sugar Mills for plantation use, Sugar Mills for grocer's use, Hand Store Trucks of all kinds, Mule Carts, Horse Carts, Farm Wagons, Wheel Barrows, Coal and Canal Barrows. In fact we have everything for shippping or using on plantation, arm or garden. JOHN MAYHER & CO.

N. B. Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Superphosphate of Lime, and other fertilisers. Jan 1, 1853—m&wtf

A Virginia Farm For Sale.

PLEASANTLY situated in Fairfax county, 13 miles from Alexandria, 16 miles from Washington, and about 1½ miles from Lee station, on the Alexandria and Orange railroad, a farm of 218 acres, about one-half intervale or bottom land, the residue a gentle swell of upland. It is admirably adapted to grazing, and is well watered with two small streams of never failing water, and is capable of producing excellent crops of corn, wheat, potatoes, grass, &c. The location is healthy, and the markets as good as any in this country. On the premises is a young and thrifty orchard of 125 apple trees, 25 peach trees, pear, cherry trees, &c. Also a timber lot of 20 acres, (hard-wood,) and 50 acres second growth pine, which will yield 40 cords per acre, worth $2 per cord at the railroad, 1½ miles distant. There is a small dwelling house and other buildings on the farm The fences are tolerable, 2000 new chestnut rails having been added to the fences within two years. Price $10 per acre; one half in hand, the balance in two years. Persons desirous of examining the premises, will call upon ANSEL WHEDON, Agent, near Lee station. For further information, address

A. & O. WHEDON.

March 18—w2—mtf. West Pawlet, Vt.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

BY WHEELER, MELICK & CO., ALBANY, N. Y.

IN presenting our annual business card to the Farming Public, we take occasion to express our thanks to former customers for an increased patronage, which has made a further extension of our manufacturing facilities necessary.

As the limits of an advertisement will not admit of an explanation of all the advantages of our Machines, and as most of them are so well known as to need no commendation, we will make this statement brief, and for more detailed information we refer to our printed Catalogue, which will be sent by mail, *postage free*, when requested.

Wheeler's Patent Railway Chain Horse Powers.

These Powers (represented in the above cut,) are made for either one or two horses, and their superior merits, in point of durability, strength and ease of running, are fully established; while their compactness and simplicity, are highly appreciated by those who have tried them. *Several thousands* of them are in use, some of which (made 12 years ago,) have threshed over 100,000 bushels. About 950 of them were sold by us and our agents, the past season, (a larger number than in any previous year,) thus proving their increasing popularity.

Wheeler's Patent Combined Thresher and Winnower.

This Machine (also represented in the cut,) is a new invention. It was got out two years ago, after a long series of experiments resulting in a machine which performs the *three operations of Threshing, Separating and Winnowing*, with as much dispatch, and as few hands and horses as are required to thresh and separate only with other machines, and although designed for so complicated work, it is yet a model of simplicity and compactness. The entire running parts are driven by the main belts, and one small band. We have no doubt it is the most perfect machine in use for Threshing and Winnowing. Driven by two horses, they thresh and clean from 150 to 200 bushels of wheat, or twice that quantity of oats per day. We give below letters from gentlemen, who have the machines in use, showing the estimation in which they are held, premising that these two are about an average of over 100 similiar letters, which we can show.

Letter from E. SWARTHOUT, Esq., *dated Exeter, Luzerne Co., Pa., March 22d*, 1853.

Messrs. WHEELER, MELICK & Co.

Gentlemen —I am happy to say your Thresher and Winnower far exceeds my expectations—it can not be beat in this section. I have threshed 43 bushels of wheat in 60 minutes by the watch. It was good clean wheat and short straw, and was taken to market from the machine as fast as threshed; and so it has been with most of the wheat I have threshed. All that is free from chess and cockle I can make fit for market as it comes from the machine. I have threshed 90 bushels of oats in an hour. I think, on the average, of Wheat, 25 to 30, and Oats, 60 to 70 bushels per hour. I have threshed between 5,000 and 6,000 bushels in all since I got the machine, which was not till the middle of December, and so late I feared the 4 horse powers and 8 horse cleaners had got all the work done, but I soon had plenty. The workmanship of the machine is the best I ever saw.

Yours, &c., E. SWARTHOUT.

Letter from W. C. NORTHRUP, Esq., *Manlius, Onondaga County, N. Y.*

Respected Gents:—Having tried your Winnower to our satisfaction, we are glad to say we like it much. We first tried it on Soles Wheat, and it worked to a charm; cleaned it as well as any Fanning Mill the first time, and threshing from 20 to 25 bushels per hour. We then set up at another barn for Oats, and threshed from 50 to 60 bushels per hour. Oats were good. It works to a charm in Barley; threshes as fast as we can put it through the Machine, but have not tried it *per hour*. It works well in Buckwheat, when dry, and in Timothy. Your Machine is much liked in this place, both for threshing and *saving* Grain. It takes the preference of the 8 Horse Machines. Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. NORTHRUP.

Wheeler's Overshot Thresher and Separator.

This Machine is also our own invention. Driven by our Double Power, it threshes and separates from the straw from 150 to 200 bushels of Wheat, or twice as much Oats, per day. For the Single or One Horse Power we make a smaller Thresher and Separator, which threshes from 75 to 100 bushels of Wheat per day. The small Machine is adapted to moderate sized farms, and as the Single Power is sufficient for sawing wood, churning, cutting stalks, straw, &c., and driving almost every kind of Machine used by Farmers, and is capable, by changing Horses and elevating the Power, properly, of threshing much faster than we stated above, it is a very popular Machine in some sections.

☞ All our Machines are *Warranted* to give entire satisfaction, or they may be returned at the expiration of a reasonable time for trial.

PRICES.

For Double, or Two Horse Power, Thresher and Separator, including belts, wrenches, oil-cans, complete,	$150 00
Double Power alone, including belt	115 00
Do. without belt	110 00
Double Thresher and Separator, alone	37 50
Single, or One Horse Power, Thresher and Separator, including belts, oil-cans and wrenches, complete	123 00
Single Power, alone, including belt	88 00
Do without belt	83 00
Single Thresher and Separator, alone	35 00
Clover Hullers	30 00
Straw and Stalk Cutters, for Horse Powers	30 00
Circular Saw Mill, with 24 inch Saw	35 00
One Horse Power, without band wheel	78 00
Churn Gearing	12 00
Band Wheel	5 00
Band for Power	5 00
Double Power, with Combined Thresher and Winnower, including belts, wrenches, &c.	235 00
Combined Thresher and Winnower, alone	120 00

Orders are solicited, and will be promptly filled. Address,

WHEELER, MELICK & Co.,

May 1, 1852—m1t. Albany, N. Y.

NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.

No. 53 Courtland Street, New York.

GEOGE H. BARR & CO. invite the attention of Farmers, Planters and others, to their large and varied assortment of Agricultural Implements, Manures, Seeds, &c., &c., all of which will be furnished at the lowest prices. Their assortment includes

PLOWS—All the improved kinds by the most approved makers.

HORSE POWERS—Of all kinds and sizes, with and without Thrashers, &c.

CORN SHELLERS—All the approved kinds, and some of recent introduction.

STRAW CUTTERS—Of all sizes and kinds, for hand and horse-power.

CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—Of all kinds and sizes.

FANNING MILLS, Cultivators, Harrows, Agricultural Barometers, Churns, of all the approved kinds, Rakes, Hoes, Forks, and a general assortment of Horticultural and Garden tools. May 1, 1853—1t.

Albany Tile Works,

Corner Patroon and Knox Streets, Albany, N. Y.

DRAIN TILE of the following descriptions and prices, suitable for land drainage, always on hand, in large or small quantities, of the first quality, delivered at the Docks and Railroad Depots free of cartage.

Horse Shoe Tile.

4½ inch calibre,	$18 per 1000 feet.	
3½ " "	$15	"
2½ " "	$12	"

Sole Tile or Pipe.

3 inches calibre,	$18 per 1000 feet.	
2 " "	$12	"

Horse Shoe Hand Tile, 8 inches calibre, for drains around dwellings, at $8 per 100 feet. Sole Tile, 4 inch calibre, for sink drains, at $4 per 100 feet, 9 and 6 inch square, polished face. Floor Tile, less than one-fourth the cost of marble, for basement floors and cellar pavements, 9 and 6 inch square. Bakers' Tile, for oven bottoms. Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. A. S. BABCOCK.

Albany, April 14, 1853—16—13t—c6m.

SEEDS.

THE undersigned being aware of the strong prejudice existing among Market Gardeners and others, relation in to seeds as usually sold by Agricultural Warehouses, have engaged the services of Mr. James Hogg, so long known to the public as a competent Seedsman, and have placed this department of their business under his control. They have also made arrangements with Prof. Mapes, and others engaged in seed raising, to furnish them with an assortment of the choicest seeds. Their Foreign and California arrangement will ensure, in addition to garden seeds, a fine assortment of Bulbs, Flower Seeds, &c., &c.

GEO. H. BARR & CO.,
North River Agricultural Warehouse,
May 1, 1853—1t. 53 Courtland street, N. Y.

PROUTY & MEARS' PLOW.

A LARGE assorrment of these celebrated Plows can be found at the North River Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 53 Courtlandt street, New York.

May 1, 1853 1t GEO. H. BARR & CO.

Imported Horse Consternation.

THIS thorough bred horse has been exhibited repeatedly at the Fairs of the New-York State Agricultural Society, and by the unanimous voice of every committee that has viewed him, has been pronounced the best thorough bred horse that ever passed under their inspection. His pedigree will be found complete in Derby & Miller's edition of Youatt, and can be confirmed in every particular by reference to breeder's certificates, the English racing calendar, and English Stud Book now in possession of his owner.

His stock has been proved in Oneida county, where some of his colts are four and five years old—and any person may be satisfied of their great superiority by inquiring of almost any farmer, or horseman in Rome, Lee, or Western.

He will stand the coming season, as heretofore, at the farm of the subscriber, two miles west of Syracuse, and adjoining the village of Geddes.

TERMS—Ten dollars the season, and fifteen dollars to insure. The money to be paid in advance in all cases. When a mare is insured and left at the farm, or regularly returned to the horse until the groom is satisfied that she is in foal, a receipt will be given, promising to refund the money in case the mare was not in foal.

Pasturage furnished at three shillings per week. All mares at the risk of the owner in all respects. J. B. BURNET.

Syracuse, May 1, 1853—m3t.

India-Rubber Gloves for Gardening,

HOUSE-CLEANING, driving, or any out-of-door work that soils the hands. They are made all lengths, to protect the rists and arms from exposure, and by wearing, make the hands soft and white. LADIES' BLEACHING MITTS may be worn while sewing or sleeping. LADIES' DRESS PROTECTORS, to prevent the soiling of dresses by perspiration under the arms.

For sale by Bowen & McNamee, New-York; Norcross & Towne, Boston; Wilcox, Billings & Co., Philadelphia; Falconer & Haskill, Baltimore; H. W. Shiffer, Charleston; Gill & Brother, St. Louis; Bart & Hickcox, Cincinnati; and by all Rubber dealers in the Union.

Sold at retail by country merchants generally.

April 12—m3t.*

Agricultural Implement Manufactory,

Corner of Carolina and Third-streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

PITTS' PATENT SEPARATOR——IMPROVED DOUBLE PINION HORSE POWER—PITTS' CORN AND COB MILL, &c.

I HEREBY give notice, that since the extension of the Patent right on my machinery for Threshing and cleaning grain, I have removed to Buffalo, N. Y., where I have permanently located, and erected a large establishment for the future manufacture of the above machines.

The Separator has been enlarged, improved, and rendered more permanent and durable in all its parts—while the Horse Power, for strength, ease, durability, and cheapness of repair, is not surpassed by any in the United States. This Power is warranted to stand the full strength of eight horses, also to give as much effective or useful power when driven by one or two horses, as any other Horse Power, whether constructed on the endless chain or lever principle.

It was put on trial at the great exhibition of Horse Powers and Threshing Machines, at Geneva, in July last, 1852, where it received the New-York State Agricultural Society's first premium "*for the best Horse Power for general purposes.*"

The Separator, at the same trial, also received the Society's first premium. My machines will thresh and clean from three to five hundred bushels of wheat per day, and other grain in proportion.

Two hundred of the above machines are for sale at the Agricultural Works of the subscriber, in this city, all warranted to be a better article than can be purchased at any other shop, and if they do not prove on trial to be so, I will take them off the hands of the purchasers, at the price they may pay me for them.

I further notify all persons, who are purchasing Horse Powers and Separators to be used in California or Oregon, that I will hold them accountable for any infringement of the rights secured to me by letters patent in the above machines, as I am manufacturing a Horse Power and Separator expressly designed for that section.

All orders for the above machines, hereafter, addressed to the subscriber, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN A. PITTS, Buffalo, N. Y.

April 14—16—1am—c6m

The Original Black Hawk.

THIS celebrated horse will stand this season at the stable of the subscriber, in Bridport, Addison County, Vermont.

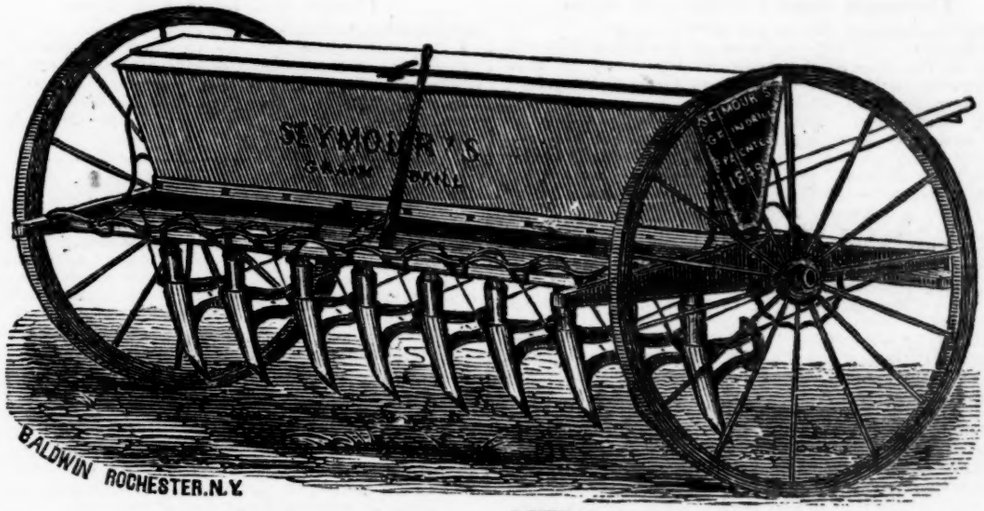
To the Patrons of Black Hawk.—It is proposed by the owner, that the horse shall serve fifty mares this season—and those who would like to secure the services of the horse, will please send to the agent their names, (by letter or otherwise,) as those sending first, will be first served.

Good keeping will be provided for mares from a distance—and all *accidents, escapes and thefts*, will be at the risk of the owner.

N. B—Terms for the use of said horse will be, for the *season*, $50, payable in cash or satisfactory notes on demand, with interest: and all demands for *past services* of *Black Hawk* and *Post Boy Morgan*, must be immediately paid to David Hill, who is alone authorised to settle the same.

DAVID HILL, Agent.

Bridport, Addison Co., Vt., May 1, 1853—3t.



SEYMOUR'S GRAIN DRILL.

THIS Machine has been manufactured several years by the inventor, also by others, and sold to many very intelligent grain growers in many parts of the United States, and it has thus far fully sustained the character claimed for it, namely: That it is better adapted to the purposes for which it is intended, and for which a Grain Drill is wanted, than any other which has been tested in our country, being convenient for sowing all grain and seed, from peas, corn and cotton, to grass seed, *either broadcast or in drills*; and fine fertilizers, such as Lime, Plaster, Salt, Ashes, Bone-Dust, Guano, &c., may be mixed with the grain, if desired. These fertilizers may also be sown broadcast by this machine.

The machinery is remarkably simple, permanent, and easily kept in repair, and all the parts are so clearly presented to the view of the operator, that he can readily see if any thing is not correct; and the grain falls from the seed box to the tubes, (a space of several inches,) in full view, so that in passing over the field, he may be constantly *assured* that the seed is deposited as is designed. The usual size is made with nine teeth, eight inches apart; but any other size, and teeth any other distance apart, can be made to order. The teeth are all placed in one rank, unless ordered to be put in two ranks. It is believed by those who have made experiments, and given the subject their careful attention, that the evils caused by lumps, stones, &c., being thrown by the teeth in the hind rank into the furrows made by the teeth in the front rank, are, in most cases, far greater than the advantages gained. This fact has induced the inventor to construct his double-ranked drill so that all the teeth can be placed in one rank, at pleasure, thus obviating, in this drill, the objection to all other two-ranked drills. The price of the drill, with teeth in two ranks, is ten dollars higher than those with teeth in but one rank. Several hundred farmers have these drills in operation, to all of whom reference is given, to learn whether they sustain their character.

The first premium has been awarded to this machine, at every fair of the New-York State Agricultural Society, since its first introduction in 1849, including the highest prize and diploma at the great trial of implements, made by this Society, at Geneva, in July, 1852.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

MR. P. SEYMOUR—Dear Sir:—You ask for my opinion with regard to the Wheat Drill I purchased of you this fall. Without specifying particulars, I would express my unqualified approbation of it over that of any other which I have seen in use. I am somewhat enthusiastic on the subject of drilling, believing it will soon be universally adopted by farmers. I would not willingly disparage the patents of other individuals.

With great respect, yours, &c., CALVIN SPERRY.

MR. SEYMOUR—Sir:—With the Grain Drill which I purchased from you this season, my son, a lad 16 years of age, has put in about 50 acres of wheat for me, and with some of it about a bushel and a half per acre of ashes and hen dung was mixed, and all to my entire satisfaction, and I must say I prefer it to any I have ever seen. IRA R. PECK.

I have examined several certificates in the hands of Mr. Seymour, in favor of his Grain Drill, one of them from Ira R. Peck. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Peck. His statements can be fully relied on. The other certificates, I have no doubt, are from equally reliable sources. I have myself heard the drill highly spoken of, by farmers who have used it; and have also seen it in operation, and believe it to be at least one of the very best in use. I was present at the State Fair in September last, where the first premium was awarded to Mr. Seymour, for his drill. I have the confidence that any statement which Mr. Seymour would be likely to make in regard to the drill, would be strictly true.

ISAAC W. MITCHELL,
East Bloomfield, Feb. 5, 1850. Justice of the Peace.

MR. SEYMOUR—Dear Sir:—The eleven-tooth drill you exhibited at the Ontario County Fair last fall, and sold to me, I have fairly tested, in putting in my spring crops, and find it works admirably, and answers my fullest expectations. I have drilled in 70 bushels of oats, and as much barley, and my buckwheat, which are now up, and all growing finely. Although the drill has eleven teeth, I do not think it any too large for a common team, and it is wide enough to put in three rows of corn at once. R. STEPHENS.

Hopewell, July 5, 1852.

MR. SEYMOUR—The drill I purchased of you last season, was used to sow about one hundred acres. It does its work correctly; is convenient, and easily managed; can be varied, by a single motion of the lever, to any quantity per acre; performs equally well up or down hill, or on sideling land, and saved for me half a bushel of seed per acre. I do not consider the drill injured by use to the amount of fifty cents, and I would not be deprived of so valuable an implement for three times its cost. Richmond, Ontario co., 1851.

PETER P. BARNARD.

I fully concur in the above. PHILIP REED.

☞Many other Testimonials as to the utility and great saving by the use of these Machines, have been received, but the above are deemed sufficient.

Seymour's Broad-Cast Sowing Machine.

This Machine is well known in Western N. Y., and is universally acknowledged to be the best implement in our country, for the purposes for which it is intended. It sows correctly all kinds of grain, (and any desired quantity per acre,) from Peas to Grass Seed—including Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Rice, Hemp, Flax, Clover and Timothy Seed. Also, Plaster, Lime, Salt, Ashes, Bone-Dust, &c., &c. It is capable of dusting every inch of ground on an acre of land with less than a half bushel of Plaster, and thirty or forty bushels of Lime may be thus evenly applied to the same amount of land, if desired. *It sows ten feet wide, or may be made narrower to order.* This machine has been much improved by substituting iron, in several important parts, in the place of wood, making it a very durable article. It has received the highest recommendations from hundreds of the best Farmers in our country, and eleven times has the highest premium been awarded to this machine by different Agricultural Societies, at so many annual Fairs of said Societies.

☞All orders promptly attended to.

Those who would order any of these machines, are requested to send their orders early, and give all the time possible, before they require them to be ready. Address

C. SEYMOUR, Manufacturer,
or P. SEYMOUR, Patentee,
May 1, 1853. East Bloomfield, Ontario Co., N. Y.

Thorough Bred Devons For Sale.

THE undersigned offer for sale the following:—
BULLS.—1st. "*Uncas*,"—calved March 19th, 1851. 1st prize at the show of the American Institute, 1852. Sire "Megunticook;" grand-sire, "Prince Albert," (102); dam, "Nonpareille, by Lord Lynedock."

2d. "*Red Jacket*"—calved May 5th, 1852. 1st prize as calf at show of American Institute, 1852. Sire, "Megunticook;" grand-sire, "Prince Albert." (102); dam, "Meadow Lilly," by "Baronet," (6); g. d. "Helena."

3d. "*Osceola*"—calved September 11th, 1852. Sire, "May boy," (71); grand-sire, "Duke of York," (37); dam, "Mossrose," by "Duke of York," (37); g. d. "Nonpareille," by "Lord Lynedock."

4th. "*Dacotah*"—calved October 29th, 1852. Sire, "Mayboy," (71); grand sire, "Duke of York," (37); dam, "Redbud," by "Megunticook;" g. d. "Nonpareille," by Lord Lynedock.

HEIFERS.—1st. "*Rose*"—calved October, 1849; bred by Mr. R. C. Gapper, Canada West. Sire, "Major;" grandsire, "Billy;" dam, "Cherry," by "Billy;" grand-dam, "Beauty."

2d. "*Gazelle*"—calved October, 1850; bred by Mr. R. C. Gapper, C. W. Sire, "Rob Roy;" grand-sire, "Santa-Anna;" dam, "Cherry," by "Billy;" g. d. "Beauty."

These animals are of the best blood to be found in England. "Megunticook," "May-boy." and "Nonpareille," having been imported from the herd of George Turner, Esq., and "Helena," from that of James Quartly, Esq., by ourselves; while "Billy" and "Beauty," were imported by Mr. Gapper, from that of James Davy.

With the rest of our herd, they may be seen at all times, on our farm, 3 miles from the Rhinebeck station of Hudson River Railroad.

The figures in brackets refer to the English Herd Book.—Animals delivered, free of expense, in Albany or New-York.

W. P. & C. S. WAINWRIGHT.

Rhinebeck, Dutchess co., N. Y.—March 1—m3t

Dederick's Patent Twin Lever and Toggle Joint Hay and Cotton Press.

THIS Press has received the First Premium of the New-York State Ag. Society at every Fair at which it has been exhibited, and was awarded a *Silver Medal* as the best Hay Press, at the late Fair of said Society, held at Utica in September last.

The subscriber is manufacturing his celebrated presses at Albany, N. Y., but finding it impossible to supply the demand, will sell his interest by County or State rights, on the most reasonable terms. They are constructed to be used vertically as a stationary press, or horizontally as a portable press. My portable press embraces recent and very novel improvements. It is operated horizontally, and is 12 feet in length, 3 feet in width, and 5 feet high, and capable of packing in a bale 4 feet long, and the usual width, 300 lbs of hay. Whole weight of press 1800 lbs. I am the sole inventor of a horizontal Press, pressing either from one or both ends of the box; and to avoid impositions upon the public, no person is authorised by me to manufacture my presses, and sell or use my inventions, without a certificate of sale or agency.

L. DEDERICK, 58 Bleeker St.

March 17—11—1t—m1t. Albany, N. Y.

The Lodi Manufacturing Company

OFFER their Poudrette this season at their usual rates, viz: One barrel, $2.00—2 barrels, $3.50—3 barrels, $5.00—5 barrels, $8.00—6 barrels, $9.50, and any amount over 6 barrels $1 50 per barrel. Delivered free of cartage or other expense, on board of vessel or railroad, in the city of New-York. ☞ A small trial requested.

This article is so well known, and so universally approved of as a manure for corn and garden vegetables, that an extended advertisement is scarcely necessary. The Company will send free of cost, to any one wishing further information, a pamphlet containing instructions for use, &c.—also certificates from Hon. Daniel Webster, A. J. Downing, and others, together with other interesting matter. Orders sent by mail, enclosing money, will be promptly acknowledged. All communications must be post-paid, and addressed to the "Lodi Manufacturing Company, New-York," office 74 Cortland Street. Jan. 1—m5.w5t

White Shanghai Fowls.—$10 per pair.

EGGS for hatching, from fowls of the above named breed, will be carefully packed, and delivered to any Express in Boston, by addressing, (post-paid,) JOSEPH S. HILDRETH, 51 Court St., Boston, Mass.—$2 per dozen.

N. B—The subscriber's fowls were bred from the stock of Dr. Eben Wright, that have taken the lead at every exhibition where they were present. March 17—m2t.

Fowls and Eggs For Sale.

THE subscriber has yet a few choice pairs of the following varieties to dispose of. Cochin Chinas, Grey Shanghai, Buff do. of Perley stock, Buff do. of Marsh stock, Black do., White do. Golden Poland, Silver do. Bolton Greys and Java Bantams. Also, Eggs of all the above varieties. Also, Bremen Geese. E. E. PLATT.

Albany, April 1, 1853.—2t.

Keeping Eggs Fresh.

TO any person that will send me One Dollar, (post-paid,) and their written promise not to reveal it to others, I will send a Recipe, with full directions, by which I have kept eggs perfectly fresh for a year. The cost of material is but a trifle. No recipe will be given without the promise not to reveal it, accompanies the money. F. H. WILLIAMS,

April 1—tf Box 814, Syracuse, N. Y.

Evergreen and Deciduous Trees.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish to order, American Arbor Vitæ, American Larch, or Hackmatack, Silver Fir, Red and Black Spruce, American Hemlock and White Pine.

Also Elm, Maple, Birch, Beech, Ash, and High Cranberries, at very low prices—6 inches to 6 feet high—faithfully taken up and packed, so as to bear rough handling, and go to any of the Western and Southern states—from Boston, by railroad and boats. For terms, &c., address, post-paid,

WM. MANN, Bangor, Me.

Feb. 10, 1853.—m3t.

Black Hawk Horse Raven.

THIS much admired horse, will stand at the stable of the subscriber, the coming season. Terms $10 the season. Good pasture provided at a reasonable price.

ROBBINS BATTELL.

Norfolk, Conn., April 1, 1853.—2t

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

THIS extraordinary fertilizer, the effects of which as a manure and general assistant to soils, has proved itself invaluable to the agriculturist. This most important constituent of the soil is being daily removed and taken up by plants in solution, and unless such substance be returned, fertility must decrease, and land become poor. Its promoting and pushing power of growth, in giving strength to plants while in their young and tender state, fortifying them for early maturity, and enriching qualities, excells over all other manures. It is some ten *years* since its first introduction in England, where also a patent right was granted the first *maker* after the experiment *was* proved of its magic effects on land. The progressive high repute of its properties has caused the demand each year to increase, and at the present time some thousands of *tons* are annually sold to the farmers. The subscriber has had much experience in the manufacture of this manure in Europe, which leads him to suppose he stands unequalled by any other more able competitor. Some considerable quantities were disposed of last season, the beneficial result of which *has caused* all that watched its *power* to send orders for delivery in the coming spring. Being in a perfect powder, it is at once easy in handling, may be *sown* with seed, broadcast, or drilled in. To prevent deception, henceforward all bags or other packages will be branded with the maker's name. It is on sale at the following agricultural warehouses in New-York.

Longett & Griffing, 25 Cliff Street, N. Y., and R. L. Allen, late A. B. Allen's, 189 Water Street, N. Y., where purchasers may be sure of obtaining a chemically pure and genuine article. Enquire for De Burgh's No. 1 Super-Phosphate of Lime. March 1.—m3t.

To Flax Growers.

THE subscriber has invented and builds to order, a FLAX MACHINE, which, attended by two hands, is guaranteed to dress from three hundred to four hundred and fifty pounds of flax per day. The saving in labor and tow, by comparison, is considered equivalent to the cost of dressing flax by the best common machinery, used in this country and Europe. The new machine is made with care, to secure strength and durability, and can be run at a speed which requires more than two hands to attend it. Unrotted flax straw can be dressed by it. It can be driven by horse power or otherwise; and, being portable, can be sent any distance. For the present, the price of the machine complete, is $400. Those who wish to obtain it in season to begin operations next autumn, will do well to apply soon.

S. A. CLEMENS.

Springfield, Mass., March 9, 1853.—mtf.

Sale of Short Horned Cattle.

I WILL sell by Auction, at my residence, on Wednesday, 8th June next, at 1 o'clock P. M., about Thirty thorough bred Short horned Cattle. About twenty of them are Cows and Heifers, the remainder young Bulls. Nearly every animal is the produce of the Imported Bull "Yorkshireman" and 3d "Duke of Cambridge," bred by the late Thomas Bates' Esq., of Kirkleavington, England, and "Earl of Seaham" and "Vane Tempest," bred by John Stephenson, Esq., of Durham, England, and are of his famous Princes family.

The upset prices of these animals will be from $150 to $300, as to age, &c., &c.

I will also offer the above named Imported Bull, "Vane Tempest,"—his upset price is $1000.

TERMS—Cash, or satisfactory notes at three months, payable at the Bank of Auburn, with interest.

I will also have for sale at that time a few South Down Rams and Suffolk Pigs.

Catalogues will be ready about 15th March next, and will be found with

A. B. Allen, Esq., 89 Water street, New York.
Sanford Howard, Esq., Cultivator office, Boston.
Luther Tucker, Esq., and B. P. Johnson, Esq., Albany.
L. F. Allen. Esq., Buck Rock.
M. B. Bateman, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.
W. T. Dennis, Esq., Richmond, Indiana, and with the subscriber. J. M. SHERWOOD.

Auburn, N. Y., Feb. 24—9—e.o.m—m.

Pure Bred Male Stock, at Private Sale,

At Mount Fordham, Westchester county, 11 miles from the City Hall, New-York.

I WILL sell and let from 10 to 12 Short Horned bulls and bull-calves, 4 Devon bulls and bull-calves, and from 12 to 15 Southdown Rams. The annual sale by auction, will be omitted this year, as I wish to reserve all the females, having recently purchased another farm, to enable me to increase my breeding establishment. My Hog stock, including all my spring litters, are engaged. Catalogues, with full description and Pedigrees of above bulls, and Southdown Rams, with the prices attached, can be obtained by the 15th April next, from the subscriber, or at any of the principal Agricultural stores, or from the Editors of the principal Agricultural Journals. L. G. MORRIS.

March 23d, 1853,—14, 18,22—m2t.

A. L. Bingham's 3d Annual Sheep-Shearing Festival.

THE undersigned gives notice, that he will hold his Third Annual Sheep Shearing Festival, at the well known resort of James K. Hyde, in Sudbury, Rutland county, Vt., on the 1st and 2d days of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock.

He proposes to shear publicly, from fifty to one hundred French Merino Ewes, with a view to enable all interested in this branch of production, to see and judge for themselves of the weight and value of these sheep compared with others. All Wool Growers and Manufacturers interested, are respectfully invited to attend.

Several very superior Bucks and Ewes of the best French importations and stock, will be on exhibition, and for sale.—A number of gentlemen, largely interested in the celbrated Black Hawk and other Morgan horses, have signified their intention to avail themselves of the occasion to exhibit a splendid collection of the best horses in Vermont.

A. L. BINGHAM.

West Cornwall, Vt., March 14, 1853.—2t

Agricultural Implements.

STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS—of all patterns.
CORN MILLS—both of Iron and Burr Stone.
CORN AND COB CRUSHERS—of Beals', Nichols' and Sinclair's make.
ROAD SCRAPERS—of several patterns.
FANNING MILLS—of all the best makers.
SAUSAGE STUFFERS AND CUTTERS—of all patterns.
VEGETABLE OR ROOT CUTTERS—of approvedkinds.
CORN SHELLERS—for hand and horse power.
VEGETABLE BOILERS—of Mott's and Bent's patterns.
GARDEN AND WHEEL BARROWS—of iron and wood.
HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's patent
BRICK MACHINES—of Hall's and other makers.
WAGONS AND CARTS.
PLOWS—of Prouty & Mears, Centre Draft, and Rich's Iron Beam PLOWS—Eagle, Massachusetts make, and Minor & Hortons.

For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff Street, New-York. Nov. 1—tf.

Suffolk Pigs,

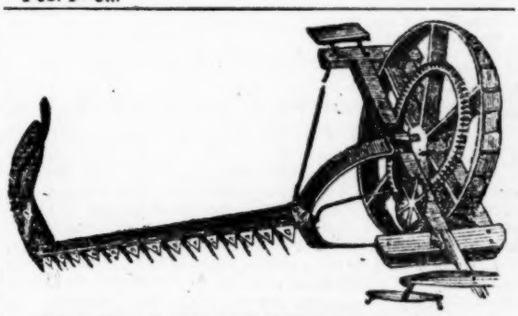
OF pure blood, for sale by R. V. FRENCH,
Feb. 1—m1y. Braintree, Mass.

Manures.

PERUVIAN GUANO, 2¼ to 2½ cents per pound.
BONE DUST, when taken in equal quantities, $2 25 per barrel.
BONE SAWINGS, separately, $2.50 per barrel.
PLASTER, $1 to $1.25 per barrel.
POTASH, 3½ to 4 cents per pound.
CHARCOAL, $1 per barrel.
SULPHURIC ACID, 2¼ to 2½ cents per pound.
SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, 2½ cents per pound.
WOOD'S RENOVATING SALTS, one cent per pound.

For sale at the State Agricultural Warehouse, No. 25 Cliff-street, New-York. LONGETT & GRIFFING.

Feb. 1—ctf.



Ketchum's Patent Mowing Machine.

Howard & Co., Proprietors and Manufacturers,

Buffalo, N. Y.

THIS justly celebrated machine has been steadily advancing in public favor, for its simplicity, durability and efficiency—and it has settled the question beyond a doubt that grass can be cut by Horse Power: for, during last season, Five Hundred of these Machines were sold by us, and universally approved by those who used them. Farmers were daily in the habit of cutting from ten to fifteen acres per day, with ordinary driving. It leaves the grass uniformly spread over the ground, requiring no turning to cure properly. In the Report of the Committee who served at the Trial of Mowing and Reaping Machines, held at Geneva in July last, they show fully and conclusively *this to have been the only Machine in the field which cut its allotted two acres, without clogging or any interruption*, doing its work admirably, and in far better manner than can be done by manual labor with a scythe. *Our* knives are not *sickle edged*, consequently do not clog at every little hummock or bog they may happen to come in contact with. The Committee also show that there is an actual saving, by the use of this Machine over hand labor, of thirteen dollars per day. We have only to ask those who want a *perfect* Mowing Machine to examine the Report and judge for themselves. This Machine took the first premium as a mower, at the trial in Springfield, Ohio; a gold medal at the Fair of the American Institute, N. Y., also, first premium at the Provincial Fair, at Toronto, C. W.

They are so very compact that one of them can be easily carried in an ordinary one-horse wagon, and so very simple that it requires no machinist to put it together, as there are but two bolts (beside the pole bolts) to be secured to have the machiue ready for use, and which does not require over ten minutes time. They weigh about 750 lbs., and can be worked by any boy who can manage a team. We have made all the improvements suggested by experience in the way of strength, durability, &c., and sell them under the following warranty: That said machines are capable of cutting and spreading with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day, of *any kind of grass*, heavy or light, wet or dry, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers. They are equally capable of cutting Barley, Buckwheat, Millet, &c. It is much less trouble to keep the knives in order than a scythe, as they have frequently been known to cut from ten to fifteen acres without sharpening, which can be done on an ordinary grind stone in a few minutes. We can give any reference required for the full performance of our machine, as above stated.

Orders should be sent in early, as we shall manufacture but a limited number. The price of our Machine, including two sets of Knives, Extra Knife Blades, Wrench, &c., is $110, cash, in Buffalo, the machine to be delivered on board of boat or cars free of charge.

Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburgh canal, near Eastern R. R. Depot, Buffalo.

Feb. 24—9—2tmtf. HOWARD & CO.

Albany Agricultural Works, Warehouse & Seed Store.

EMERY & CO., Proprietors.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in Agricultural Implements and Machinery generally, among which may be found a full and general assortment of

Plows of all kinds.
Cultivators, for one and two horses, with cast iron and steel teeth.
Harrows of all kinds, Geddes and Scotch.
Hay Cutters, spiral and straight knife.
Emery's Improved Corn Planter and Seed Drill, for hand or horse.
Fanning Mills.
Corn Shellers.
Churns, Thermometer and Cylinder.
Vegetable Cutters.
Sugar Mills.
Garden and Field Rollers of cast iron sections.
Road Scrapers.
Iron Meat Cutters.
Sausage Stuffers.

EMERY & CO.
369, 371, & 373 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
April 14—15—1t—m1t.

Albany Agricultural Works, Warehouse & Seedstore.

EMERY & COMPANY, Proprietors,

SOLE manufacturers of the celebrated, Premium "Emery's Patent Changeable Railroad Horse Power," Threshing Machines and Separators, &c., &c., for one and two horses—designed for Farm, Plantation or Shop use. Its construction is such, that it can be applied to the driving of all kinds of machinery, without additional expense for geering, &c., &c. Owing to the great advance in the prices of Iron, we have found it necessary to advance the prices, to enable us to manufacture a power equally good with past seasons, rather than to use a cheaper material in their construction.

Our prices will be for the season 1853:

"Emery's Patent Changeable Horse Power," Thresher, Separator, Bands, &c., for two horses,	$158 00
Emery's Patent Changeable Horse Power, Thresher, Separator, Bands, &c., for one horse,	125 00
Common Rack & Pinion Power Thresher, Separator, &c., 2 horses,	140 00
Common Rack & Pinion Power Thresher, Separator, one horse,	115 00
Emery's Patent two-horse Power alone,	116 00
" " one-horse " "	83 00
Common Rack and Pinion, two-horse,	105 00
" " " one horse,	75 00
Threshing Machine with Separator and fixtures, 26 inch cylinder,	37 00
24 inch cylinder,	35 00
Sett of Bands for Machine, with extras, &c	5 00
Fanning Mills, fitted for Power,	$26, 28, 30, 32 00
Portable Circular Saw Mills, with 24 inch circular saw, filed and set in running order, for wood cutting, &c,	35 00
Extra table and saw for slitting boards and fencing stuff, and general shop use,	7 00
Upright or Felloe Saw, for wheelright's use	40 00
Cross Cut Saw, arrangements greatly improved to attach to Power for cutting logs into any desired lengths, in the yard or forest,	20 00
Churn attachments to power, for one or more churns,	12 00
Feed Mills, with Iron plates,	40 00
French Burr Stone Mills, for farm or mill use,	$120 to 300 00
Power Corn Sheller,	40 to 55 00
Clover Huller, from,	30 to 100 00

Thanking the public for their past liberal patronage, we pledge ourselves anew to them, to give them a good article at a fair price.

Terms—Cash or approved notes or acceptances, with interest, payable within four months, in Albany, New-York Boston, Philadelphia or Baltimore, as may best suit the purchaser.

All articles warranted made of good material, and to operate as represented, or may be returned within three months, at the expense of the manufacturer for home transportation, and purchase money refunded. The purchaser being his own judge in each case. For further particulars address the subscribers. Liberal deduction to dealers. Local agents wanted, to sell and put the above in operation. &c. Catalogues, giving full descriptions, furnished on application.

EMERY & CO.,
369, 371 and 373 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.
April 14—15—1t—m1t.

Devon Cows,

HEIFERS, and Bull Calves—pure blood—for sale by
Feb. 1—m1y. B. V. FRENCH, Braintree, Mass.

Agricultural Implements.—Field Seeds.

THE subscriber, occupying three large stores, which are filled with Agricultural Implements, asks the attention of the public to the most numerous assortment ever yet offered in New-York. Among these are Plows of more than a hundred different kinds, Harrows, Rollers with iron sections, Seed Sowers and Corn Planters, Cultivators, Reaping and Mowing Machines, Horse Powers, &c.

Field Seeds—Lucern, Ray Grass, Timothy, Clover, Belgian Carrot, Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurzel, Ruta Baga, Early Potatoes, &c.

Garden and Flower Seeds of the choicest sorts.

Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers. R. L. ALLEN,
New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed
March 1—tf. Store, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y

Fertilizers.

GENUINE *Peruvian Guano*, fresh from ship; just imported.

Super-Phosphate of Lime, a superior article, the best in this market.

Bone Dust, ground fine, and Sawings.

Poudrette, of the best manufacture.

Plaster of Paris, ground and in barrels.

R. L. ALLEN. New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y. March 1—tf.

Choice Garden Seeds and Flowers.

A CHOICE selection of the best early, middle, and late Garden Seeds, fresh imported from Europe, and grown in this country, expressly for me.

Flower Seeds—A fine assortment of all the best sorts.

R. L. ALLEN, New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y. March 1—tf.

Horticultural Implements.

PRUNING Shears, and all other implements used in the Conservatory, Flower and Fruit Garden.

Hand Plows and Cultivators, Rollers, Trowels, Scufflers, Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Seed Sowers, and all other implements, of the newest and most improved kinds, for the Kitchen Garden. R. L. ALLEN,
New-York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed
March 1—tf. Store, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

Just Published,

STOCKHARDT'S CHEMICAL FIELD LECTURES—For Agriculturists. Edited, with notes, by James E. Teschmacher.

Opinion of Samuel L. Dana, M.D. L.L. D.

The great and striking feature of this little book is, that written by an eminently practical teacher for a class of farmers whose good opinion of the value of science to agriculture was to be won, their experience has been raised above scientific conjecture, and their practical knowledge has been made the point of scientific illustration. Hence the work is more simple and intelligible than any other chemico-agricultural work which has yet appeared.

Devoted chiefly to the practical consideration and money value of manures, its views of vegetable physiology are at once comprehensive, transparent as water, and illuminated by style so bewitchingly simple and concise, that the reader, familiar though he may be with the subject, feels that he is carried onward under the guidance of a master spirit, and as he passes the old land-marks, sees them shining with a new light.

The book has yet to be written whose chapters on artifical manures shall equal Stockhardt's Field Lectures on bone and guano, and certainly no work has yet appeared, which has shed a clearer or milder light on the intimate connection between science and agriculture.

In truth, the great recommendation of this work is, that it is adapted equally to a class of readers who have yet to learn their A B C in agricultural chemistry, and to that other class whose diffusive reading, here finds itself compressed not less neatly than usefully. With regard truly yours,

JOHN BARTLETT. S. L. DANA.

Just issued, the Sixth Thousand of Stockhardt's Principles of Chemistry.

FOR SALE—a few sets of Apparatus in a portable form, prepared in Germany, and designed for the student, with or without the aid of a teacher. JOHN BARTLETT,
March 24—12—1t—e.o.m3t. Cambridge.

Basket Willows.

20,000 sprouts of last years' growth of Willows, suitable for Basket making, or for propagation, may be had if applied for immediately. C. N. BEMENT.
Albany, April 12—15—1t.